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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

TAPER WAISTS—burning candles.

TWELVE murderers are at large in New York city.

CORNELL University has a student from Siberia.

A KENTUCKY couple eloped on a hand-car the other day.

A PROFITABLE point for carpet-baggers—West Point.

THE question of to-morrow—what shall we have for breakfast?

LYDIA THOMPSON has been entertaining the Cincinnati Common Council at supper.

THE political campaign in New Hampshire this spring is said to be very languid.

THE American ladies in Rome are talking of a costume ball for the benefit of the poor.

PRINCETON College congratulates itself that more than half its graduates still survive.

A SOUTHERN PAPER advertises a "novelty in gas-burners." Can, oh, can it be light?

A PETRIFIED sea serpent has been discovered in Indiana, 180 feet beneath the surface.

MISS JENNIE C. CLAFLIN is giving the New York papers her ideas on finance in half-column letters.

THE rich Cuban exiles in New York purpose to dance for the benefit of their poorer compatriots.

WHEN a woman wins a generous, virtuous husband she makes a lucky bit, and is herself a lucky Miss.

BOSTON has here-to-fore made her public schools children buy their own books. The city is now to buy them.

A CORRESPONDENT hints that there is a "seal ring" at Washington in connection with Alaska fur seal legislation.

THE establishment of horse railroads in China will be a celestial enterprise, to which America will give the cue.

OUR ex minister to Spain is Hale but not hearty. He has lost one hundred pounds of flesh within a few months.

THE sword that Flourens brandished when he heard of Rochefort's arrest, was the twelve inch blade of a sword-cane.

THE New York *Times* says to have a "grand funeral" seems to be the highest ambition of many of its fellow-citizens.

THERE is no death penalty in Michigan, and the penitentiary now holds a batch of eighty murderers, thirty of whom are women.

A CALIFORNIA paper reports a recent "fish shower" near Monterey, in which the fish varied in length from six inches to three feet!

THE inventor of the "pigolet," lives in Vermont. He made a whistle out of a pig's tail, thereby disproving the proverb, as early as 1858.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* recommends a return to the old-fashioned bordered domino for ladies to wear in public places.

DR. Mary Walker's lecture in New Orleans, the *Pic.* says, was "delivered in a bumble-bee sort of fashion to an immense array of empty chairs."

THE Good Templars Lodge at Auburn, N. Y., pays out of its treasury the municipal fines which its members may have to pay for drunkenness.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be the richest widow in the world. That is the reason why the King of Abyssinia wanted to marry her, we suppose.

A St. Louis husband had suspicions aroused by catching his wife holding chloroform to his nose while he pretended sleep. She has gone to visit her mother.

A YOUNG woman in Ohio had a button in her mouth when a fellow tried to kiss her, and, by judiciously resisting, she swallowed it and is not expected to survive.

THE Louisiana Penitentiary contains ten George Washingtons, two Christopher Columbuses, and one each of Andrew Jackson, Chas. Carroll, and Henry Clay.

A train called the "Atlantic Hotel Express" is running between Omaha and Chicago. It is composed of dining, drawing-room and sleeping cars, and no extra charge is made.

HERE is a matrimonial advertisement cut from a cotemporary: "A young lady of exterior and pleasant appearance wishes to marry a gentleman of just the same way of thinking."

DURING the performance at the theatre in Savanah, last week, an admirer of the actress who assumed the leading part, threw at her feet, not a bouquet of flowers, but a handsome set of furs.

AMONG the packages bid off at an auction sale of express packages in Hartford, last week, was a lot of love letters written by a young lady who, having married, requested her old lover to return them.

THERE is a row in the Philadelphia Mercantile Library on the question of opening on Sunday. It was voted to open the library, but the Sabbatarians tore down the notices and kept the doors locked.

NEW YORK landlords have got their rents so high that there is a general emigration to Brooklyn, and they are praying that the City of Churches may keep on with its murders and send back their customers.

A SCHEMING mother in New York paid $50 to have her daughter abducted and safely married to a rich suitor, but the young woman foiled the scheme by leaping from the bridal hack and running shrieking through the streets.

NEW YORK editors still compliment each other. One of them, quoting another's statement, wrote under it: "The author of the above assertion, that we have placed in italics, is a liar—a graceless, shameless, villainous, detestable liar."

A LITTLE schoolboy out West presented his teacher the following note from home as an excuse for tardiness: "Baby cross Biscuit to Bake Had no Baken powders the dog up set the coffee pot the cat lickde in the Milk and got up late Excuse."

THREE American Generals have entered the service of Ismael Pasha—Gens. Mott, Loring and Sibley. They all three have nominally equal commands as Generals of division; one taking the artillery, another the infantry, and the third the cavalry.

A POLECAT got out of his cage in New York, the other evening, and scampered up Broadway. A policeman, mistaking the animal for a squirrel, gave chase and captured him. The M. P. went home and buried a new uniform worth $50 in the yard.

BOTH witty and sharp was that woman of Baltimore who sent to her grocer these lines: "Mr. Tuttle, this here thing has got too much hemp in it for molasses, and not quite enough for a clothes line, so I beg you will exchange it for a purer article."

A LITTLE girl in Chicago does a profitable business in the begging line by pretending to have lost her way, and asking the passers-by for some pennies to pay her car fare. She is well dressed and prefers her request in such a childish, artless way that few can refuse her.

ANGELINA having said that she was twenty five years old, Augustus expressed great surprise, remarking, "How can that possibly be, Angelina? I was born on the same day with yourself, and, being twenty-nine, it must be——" "Ah! but you must remember, Augustus, that you have lived much faster than I."

AT a depth of 808 yards the temperature of the coal, at the Rose Bridge Colliery, near Wigan, the deepest mine in Britain, is ninety-three degrees and a half. Below the old red sandstone geologists maintain that the temperature increases in the ratio of one degree to every fifty-five feet. They are evidently getting near a very hot place in that mine. If they dig much deeper safety lamps will be of mighty little use to them from a roasting.

A LEIPSIC paper recently printed this notice under the head of Deaths: "To-day death tore away from us for the third time our only child, etc., E. A. V. and Frau." Another German paper had this announcement: "Last night at half-past three, God took to himself, during a visit to the grandparents, our only little daughter Antonie of teething. School-teacher S. and Frau."

THE Hon. Cassius M. Clay, late Minister to St. Petersburg, is in Connecticut, for the purpose of having a "perpetual candle" manufactured. The candle burns a fluid called "Terrane," and gives a light equal to one and a half sperm candles, at a cost of one cent for twenty-four hours. It is a Russian invention, used by the nobles of that country, of which Mr. Clay has the patent for this country.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that while the toilette of the American ladies at the receptions is quite as costly, it cannot be said to be as elaborate or far fetched as that of their European sisters. The dresses of these foreigners are usually made up of trimmings, the eye is bewildered and lost in the multiplicity of flounces, fringes, laces, ribbons and all those things which, in moderation, ought to be dear to every woman's heart.

THE Senate Foreign Relations Committee will not report Sherman's proposition that a state of war exists on the Island of Cuba, but agree in the main with the views of Morton's resolution prohibiting the building of ships or furnishing of war materials to any foreign government with which the United States is at peace. Owing to the absence of Senator Morton, they decided not to make any report on the subject, until he returns.

IN Marseilles a lady was returning from church, when she heard steps behind her, and felt some one take her hand and draw it under his arm. Turning round she saw a gentleman, elegantly dressed, who was quite a stranger to her. She tried to draw away her arm, but the unknown held it firmly, and said with an air of greatest politeness: "Madame, I am a thief, and am closely pursued by the police. They know that I am a stranger in the town, and will never suspect me if they see me in the company of a lady so respectably connected as you must be."

IF it is expected that the President will issue a proclamation, during the early part of the present week, announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the required three-fourths vote of the States. The issuance of the proclamation may, perchance, be delayed until the admission of Mississippi (the legislature of which ratified the Amendment on the 15th of January,) as it is held that the States of Georgia, Mississippi and Texas cannot be counted until their admission to representation in Congress. Mississippi will be admitted prior to the others, and its vote counted in will make up the requisite number of votes.

RESOLUTIONS have been adopted by the Tennessee Republican Convention that the party in power in that State is prospective, having no faith in the general government; that they have stricken down the Judiciary; that they have prevented a large class of citizens from using the privilege of suffrage, and that they are not worthy of the confidence of the people. Some speeches were made, in which the officers of the National Government were called upon to interfere in the affairs of the State. A State executive Committee was then appointed and a special committee to lay the proceedings before the President and Congress, and to investigate the doings of the Conservatives.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER HENRY B. SEELEY of the Pawnee, charged with inflicting cruel and barbarous punishment on three of his crew, was sentenced by a court-martial to be suspended from duty for four years on furlough pay, with loss of rank for that time, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. The sentence has just been carried out. In publicly reprimanding Lieut.-Commander Seeley, Secretary Robeson says: "While he believes that the 'neglect of duty' which resulted in punishment so cruel could only have existed on board a well-ordered ship-of-war, under cover of the 'scandalous and unofficerlike conduct' which sailed to shield and prolong it, he can find no excuse for the officer who has been found guilty of both."

A CASE of disputed possession of a child was recently before a New Orleans Court, each of two women claiming the boy as her son. The Court was worried with the case, and annoyed by the frequent applications for his interference.

"The boy belongs to both them," he said.

"But your Honor," interposed an attorney, "that can't be. One or the other must be his mother."

"Both of them!"

"A child can't have two mothers."

"Oh, yes, he can."

"I don't understand it."

"The Scriptures says a man must be born twice," and I'd like to know the reason a boy can't. The boy's got two mothers;" and clinging to this view the case was dismissed.

THE following is the latest official list of the Fathers now at Rome. There are at present 43 cardinals, 4 primates, 527 bishops, 10 patriarchs, 137 archbishops, 6 abbots without a diocese, 13 general abbots of monastic orders without the privilege of the mitre, 12 cardinals and general vicars of regular clerical orders, 16 generals and general vicars of mendicant orders; sum total, 779 Patres Concilii. As to nations, these are divided, according to the Unita Cattolica, as this wise: Austria and Hungary, 45; Germany, 16; France, 81; Spain, 40; Naples, 68; Piedmont, 20; Tuscany, 10; Lombardy and Venice, 10; Modena, 4; Parma, 2; States of the Church, 62 (which gives 176 to Italy alone); England and Colonies, 27; Ireland, 29; Portugal, 2; Belgium, 6; Holland, 3; Switzerland, 4; Greek Archipelago, 4; United States, 70; South America, 30; Canada, 9; several Oriental rites, 42, finally, bishops in partibus, mostly mission bishops, 119.

THE report of the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, just issued, shows the presence of a very considerable military spirit in our midst, and also proves that that spirit is on the increase. In 1867 there were but thirty-eight companies of uniformed militia in existence in the whole State. In 1868 they had increased to seventy-eight companies. This year shows one hundred and sixty-eight companies in actual organization and condition for service, and, in addition, twenty-five companies are organizing. Of the one hundred and seven companies organized during 1869, fifty-six more than one-half, were raised in Philadelphia. The office expenses of the bureaus of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Paymaster General, all now united in one, and filled by one officer, during the past year, have amounted to $19,017,-42—a gratifying contrast with the immense military debt saddled on our neighbor Maryland, by her Democratic administration.

OHIO ITEMS.

MRS. ARAMINTA GEORGE, living near Circleville, ran a nail into her foot, and a week after died of lockjaw.

RIPLEY has discovered that it does $4,000,000 worth of business a year, and is now in a promising stage of railroad fever.

JOHN T. CLIFFORD, a boy of sixteen, has been mysteriously missing from Wellington, Lorain county, since October 30th, 1868.

A YOUNG IRISHMAN named Lyons died suddenly last week, at Canton, after taking a dose of medicine from a traveling street corner doctor.

Two little girls were burned to death by negligence last week—a child of Michael Linn, in Brown county, and a child of John Harrigan, in Genoa.

IN Toledo, last year, six hundred and sixty seven new buildings were erected, at a cost of $1,378,600. The city now claims a population of nearly forty thousand.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1870.

Both Houses adjourned at twelve, without transacting much business.

The Pittsburgh Board of Health supplement passed the Senate.

The general insurance law was reported favorably.

In the House the appropriation bill was discussed on second reading without material alteration.

Among a large number of vetoes from the Governor was one disapproving of Mr. Humphrey's bill incorporating the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh, because it embraced more than one subject not clearly expressed in the title, and because the principle of the bill was wrong.

Another Veto.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 25.—Governor Geary has vetoed the bill providing for a House of Correction for Philadelphia, in deference to an almost unanimous vote of the City Council and the assurance that the matter should receive prompt attention.

NEW YORK CITY.

Railroad Leased—The Missing Steamer—Revenue Fraud Case—Legal Tender Question—The Tobacco Trade—Judgment Set Aside.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1870.

RAILROAD LEASED.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have completed the perpetual lease of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, paying an annual interest of 7 per cent. on the bonded debt, which is $1,500,000, and a dividend of 7 per bent. to the stockholders upon a stock of $2,500,000, except that the first year the dividend be only $140,000. Branches are to be constructed to the mines.

THE CITY OF BOSTON STEAMER.

The captain of the Cunarder Calabria expresses the opinion there is no cause for alarm relative to the City of Boston. The Calabria and other vessels lately arriving report continuous easterly winds, against which disabled steamers make small headway. It is supposed the following cabin passengers left her at Halifax: Mr. Suiquence, A. C. Morton, J. Whitaker, wife and five children, Dr. Tupper, J. McCase, E. P. Archibald, R. N. McDonald, James McKinnon, John Gorsey, Duncan McDonald, F. X. Prsem, and J. O'Neill. She took on board there three cabin and several steerage passengers.

THE REVENUE FRAUD CASE.

The case of Cook and Farrington, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, was argued to-day before Judge Betts. The counsel for defense denounced the course of Collector Bailey against merchants in this city, while the district attorney expressed the opinion there was enough evidence to warrant sending the case to the Grand Jury.

It appears John S. Griggs, informer in the case against one of the firms whose property was seized, has been appointed a deputy under Mr. Bailey.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.

One of our Fire Insurance Companies has resolved, on the payment of mortgages and indebtedness made to them previous to 1862, to receive only the currency of the country and not to demand or receive gold. The subject will be discussed at a general meeting of all the companies on next Monday.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The National Tobacco Assembly to-day adopted resolutions condemning, in many respects, the Internal Revenue laws on tobacco, cigars and snuff, and memorializing Congress to restore the old duty on imported cigars, viz: three dollars per pound, and fifty per cent. *ad valorem*.

JUDGMENT SET ASIDE.

Judge Barnard to-day set aside the judgment to the amount of $10,000 recovered by the city against the securities of former public administrators, Brady and Ford, who absconded in 1865, leaving a deficit of $37,000 in his accounts. A new trial is to be had.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, February 25.—Jay Gould, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark and others were before the legislative Railroad Committee yesterday, to give testimony in relation to the sleeping and drawing room car business. Vanderbilt testified that he had no interest in these cars; that no efforts were made by the railroad company to induce passengers to ride in them; that he regarded them as an injury to the road on account of their great weight in proportion to the number of passengers they carried; but that they were forced to permit them on contract with the Hudson River roads in order to compete with the Pennsylvania Central and other roads. Jay Gould testified that the palace cars on the Erie road were run by an independent company having no connection with the Erie Railway Company, and whose President he didn't even know by name.

The Senate finally passed the bill abolishing the contracting system on canals. The new excise bills regulating the sale of liquors was also passed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Feb. 25.—In the House of Delegates yesterday a joint resolution to amend the State Constitution, striking out the word "white" from the suffrage clause and restoring the ballot to those disfranchised on account of participation in the rebellion, was adopted by a vote of thirty-eight to eighteen.

The Capital question was up before both Houses yesterday. In the Senate, the bill repealing the act locating it at Charleston was passed by a vote of fourteen to seven. The test vote in the House indicates its final passage.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—The State Senate yesterday adopted a further Constitutional Amendments, to be submitted to the people, which provides that enfranchised persons shall have the right to hold offices and serve as jurors.

A special from Jefferson City says the House Committee on Constitutional amendments will report in favor of Woman Suffrage. The Senate Committee will probably do the same.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, February 25.—The bill chartering the Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad has at last passed both Houses of the Legislature.

The Senate has concurred in the House resolution rejecting the 15th amendment.

Resolutions have been adopted by both Houses to investigate the charges against A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State, of fraud in the sale of agricultural land scrip donated to Tennessee by Congress.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—No vote will be taken in either branch of the General Assembly on the Cincinnati Southern Railway bill until the early part of next week. The probabilities are it will be defeated.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25.—The Senate to-day passed to be engrossed the resolution to pay all contracts made prior to February, 1862, in gold.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Proposed Division of Texas—Punishment of Prize Fighting—Mr. Revels Sworn as a Senator from Mississippi. HOUSE: Admission of Georgia to Representation—Indian Appropriation Bill—Denunciation of Recent Indian Slaughter.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill incorporating the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company.

Mr. HOWARD reported, with an amendment, the bill to fix the place of junction of the Union and Pacific Railroads.

Also, the bill to divide the State of Texas and establish the Territories of Jefferson and Matagorda. He said the proposition was to divide Texas into three parts, that portion east of San Antonio and Trinity river, containing by the census of 1860 about 350,000 inhabitants, to be called the Territory of Jefferson, that portion between those rivers and Colorado river to constitute the State of Texas, which space in 1860 contained about 250,000 inhabitants, black and white, and all west of the western boundary line of the State, embracing by the census of 1860 about 115,000 inhabitants, to be denominated the Territory of Matagorda. These divisions were considered necessary, in view of the present exceedingly extensive area of the State and incongruous character of the population. The assent of the State of Texas would be insisted upon to this arrangement before its admission to representation.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. POMEROY reported, without amendment, the bill regulating certain locations of agricultural college lands in Wisconsin.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to prevent prize fighting. It provides punishment by imprisonment for not less than three years and a fine of not less than $3,000 for engaging in a prize fight in any Territory or State, and half of said penalties for aiding such fights as seconds or surgeons, to aid States Courts to take cognizance of the offence.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to provide a territorial government for the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill for the sale of the Great and Little Osage Indian reservations in Arkansas, and for the settlement of said Indians in the Indian territory.

A discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Trumbull, Harlan and Drake, upon the Senate Committee's amendment increasing the amount to be paid for the lands from $1,600,000 to $2,000,000, and also upon the expediency and justice of further contracting the limits of the reservation assigned to the Osage Indians.

On the expiration of the morning hour the bill was laid aside.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to relieve the disabilities of various ex-rebels.

He also presented the credentials of Gen. James, Senator elect from Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The pending business, relative to the credentials of Mr. Revels as a Senator from Mississippi, was taken up.

The debate which followed assumed a wide range on political questions.

At 4 40 a vote was taken upon the motion of Mr. Stockton to refer the credentials of Mr. Revels to the Committee on Judiciary, which was defeated by a party vote—yeas 8, nays 48.

The vote to administer the oath resulted yeas 48, nays 8.

Mr. Revels was then conducted in front of the President's desk by Mr. Wilson, the oath administered, and he subscribed upon the roll.

Mr. Revels took a seat assigned him on the Republican side, when a number of Senators and others tendered him congratulations.

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one

By Mr. STARKWEATHER: To encourage the building of first class iron steamships to aid in restoring commerce and our lines of steamships.

By Mr. HOAR: To establish a national system of education.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to establish a department of justice. Recommitted.

Mr. SARGENT offered a resolution enquiring into the expediency of separate legislation for the taxation of fruit distillation, and especially whether it cannot be relieved of capacity and per diem tax. Adopted.

The Committee on Elections were discharged from the further consideration of the charges against the legislative representative Hamill, of Maryland, the subject-matter being merely *ex parte* and not followed up by the parties making them.

Mr. KELLY presented a memorial for the appropriate celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence.

The House proceeded to vote on the amendments to the Legislative appropriation bill, reserved yesterday. Both were adopted.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit Georgia to representation in Congress and asked to have it put upon its passage, but yielding to various suggestions had the bill recommitted and ordered printed, giving notice he would report it back on Tuesday.

Mr. BECK offered a substitute, which was also ordered printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills. A large number reported from the Committee on Pensions were disposed of.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill defining the duties of pension agents, which, together with substitutes and amendments offered by Messrs Butler, (Mass.) Logan, Lawrence and Williams, was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to ascertain whether any officer of the army or navy, including the War and Navy Departments, has advised or solicited any member of Congress to recommend appointments to cadetships to the military or naval academies of any person not a *bona fide* resident of the district, or was otherwise disqualified, or whether any such officer has acquiesced in or officially passed upon and accepted any nomination, knowing it to be of this character indicated; and also to inquire and report in relation to money or other improper considerations in the premises. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill, appropriating $3,188,935.

Mr. SARGENT, who had charge of the bill as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, explained its provisions, and exposed the dishonesties and peculations practised under the general Indian treaty system. He denounced the late massacre of Indians by Col. Baker's command, as related by Vincent Colyer, comparing it to the massacre of Glencoe. He regretted the hero of the Shenandoah had to stand sponsor for such a deed as that.

Mr. PAINE remarked, if Gen. Sheridan were responsible for that massacre his responsibility was a very grave one. But he could not believe the statement made by Vincent Colyer, particularly after reading the order and report of Gen. Sheridan, and his instructions to General Harcock, November, 1869. These Mr. Paine sent to the Clerk's desk and had read.

Mr. SARGENT said he was not condemning General Sheridan or the General of the army. He was simply striking at the system. There was no warrant for destroying women and children, because their husbands and fathers were robbers.

Mr. VOORHEES expressed abhorrence of the system of warfare as exposed by Colyer's letter. He would not vote a dollar of appropriation to uphold such a system of indiscriminate massacre.

Mr. SARGENT said he could not accomplish his purposes by voting against the bill, which contained no appropriation for military purposes.

Mr. CLARK expressed his views against the whole Indian treaty system, and in favor of the abrogation of all existing Indian treaties.

The general debate having closed, the House proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendments.

Mr. CLARK moved an amendment providing that hereafter Indian tribes shall be considered incapable of making treaties.

Mr. HOLMAN made the point of order that that was independent legislation and not in order to an appropriation bill.

The Chairman sustained the point.

Mr. LAWRENCE expressed his views against the Indian treaty system and his gratification at learning that President Grant had recently withdrawn from the Senate all pending Indian treaties.

Mr. BECK, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, declared his belief that this bill had been as well considered in Committee as any bill had ever been.

Mr. WILSON, Minn., put in the plea for a treaty system, but in advocation of the correction of its abuses.

Mr. ELDRIDGE entered his solemn protest against the manner in which the Indians have been treated, and especially against that barbarous, infamous order of General Sheridan.

Mr. STEVENSON, Ohio, entered his protest against the sweeping condemnation of Government officers. If he stood alone, he would express his approval of the orders of Gen. Sheridan. They expressed the sentiment of war, and he had always believed that in war the most vigorous policy was not only the best but the most merciful. Those savages, who themselves cared not for age or sex, whose women and children made war on white women and children, who danced for joy around burning stakes, whose women and children were demons of torture, were only to be warred upon, if at all, by a war of extermination.

Mr. MUNGEN said he was not aware his mild and gentlemanly colleague from Cincinnati was of so blood thirsty a disposition. He could not overlook the inhuman sacrifice of those savages, and could not see any mercy or justice, or humanity, or civilization in it. As to the savages who murder and destroy white women and children, he would fight them to the last, but he certainly would not jump into a little Indian sick with small-pox and kill babies.

The Committee rose to close debate on the paragraph and the House adjourned until Monday.

NEW CASTLE.

Matters in New Castle—Washington's Birthday—Temperance Convention.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW CASTLE, Feb. 25, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Washington's birthday found us in the stirring town of New Castle, and as we wandered round through the town to satisfy ourselves with the sights, always having manifested a spirit enraptured with curiosity, we found an ample scope in which to exercise it here. Not alone in gloating over scenery which of itself is excellent, nor of the compactness of the town or the style of its buildings. But nine o'clock found us wondering why such a pouring in of people rather they were bound, or if indeed we had mistaken Washington's birthday for the Fourth of July, but as we gathered our overcoats more closely around us and felt the coldness as if it were bending out personality, we had no vivid recollection of having spent our last national anniversary in regions quite so chilly, and so asking no questions we joined in, remembering that "When in Rome do as Rome does." At length we brought up in a building capable of seating quite a large concourse, and we succeeded in ascertaining that then and there was being held a mass temperance convention. From morning until evening the subject was discussed. Many were the participants in the discussion of the great "common enemy," and views were made known with a promptitude that would have done honor to an august body of Senators. Eloquence and solidity met face to face. But as the hours went by, and evening approached, the desire was general for the "refreshing of the inner man." The meeting then adjourned only to meet again in the evening with renewed vigor, and as Rev. J. R. Ritteneer, D. D., took the chair appointed for the general and lasting, for it is evident that with his giant intellect he would literally "do" the cause. He dealt largely in the statistics of the cause, and showed up alike its temptations and its glories. The legislative aspect was viewed from a temperance stand point in an elaborate argument, showing that the people must be heard from on this great question. And if appearance is a criterion from which we are to judge, we have no hesitancy in saying in this meeting of the temperance cause it had many fast friends. To say the least, it was a meeting becoming on such a day, and a cause becoming our people generally at a very early day. Able orators and authors have exhausted the language in attempting to detail Washington's virtues on each successive twenty-second of February, it becomes a monotonous rehearsal, handed down to generations as they come, tainted chiefly of Thomas Jefferson's language. We felt the relief a refreshment, having for its back ground the glories clustered round the birth and life of Washington. And as the speaker urged that our windows might be barred and our doors bolted against intemperance, and urged that measures be taken against it, it seemed to be blending together two ideas under our grand canopy, such as was alike novel and pleasing to the audience. We were so highly pleased with the meeting that we were loth to return to the comforts of our elegant hotel, after having witnessed such a treat on our first visit to New Castle, and with many wishes for its future well being and that it may long continue in its earnestness on the temperance cause we bid the town an affectionate adieu.

THIRTY-THREE.

—Rev. David Fisher, Bishop of Dunkard Church, at Monticello, Indiana, was arrested and held to bail to answer a few days since for seducing a seventeen year old daughter of Rev. J. Shawberger, pastor of the town church. His conduct has aroused the indignation of the whole community, and especially of his own church, and on attempting to preach in Monticello last Sunday, was not permitted to do so. He has a large family, having six children married, and grandchildren of age. Fisher was sent before Justice Turner at two o'clock on Friday.

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting at Philadelphia, on Thursday rendered a decision in favor of the proposed lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to the Erie Company, and peremptorily dismissed the bill of exceptions that had been filed by first mortgage bondholders and other opposing parties; the parties opposed to the lease being ordered to pay costs, the lease was exempted. Accordingly, the Erie Company is now in possession of the line from Salamanca to Cleveland, and through to Cincinnati.

—The Kentucky Colored Convention adjourned after hearing the report of the committee on education, which sets forth that the State should educate all the children; that they should drink from the same fount of knowledge; that the same common fund should be open and distributed to all for educational purposes; that the education board elected by the people should oversee all schools in common. A State executive committee was appointed.

—It is stated that the Erie Railway Company has offered $600,000 for the ground on which the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary stands, on Ninth avenue, New York, with a view to create a monster railroad depot on the property. The Erie cars, it is stated also, are intended to cross the river from Jersey by running under the bed of the river in a gigantic tunnel.

—An excursion party from Washington, including Secretary Robeson and other members of the cabinet, British Minister and other foreign diplomats, the House Naval Committee and other members of Congress, yesterday visited the Monarch at Annapolis, which went down the bay to practice guns accompanied by the monitor Tonawanda.

—The convention of colored men, at Nashville, Tennessee, adjourned, after a session of three days. Reports of Committees show favorable progress in education and general improvement, but an unsafe condition of affairs as to personal security. Numerous outrages continue to be perpetrated upon colored people, and they ask further protection.

—Lefevre Jarrett, President of the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore, died last night of paralysis.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Registered Bonds—Army Orders—Nominations—Reception Season Over.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1870.

REGISTERED BONDS.

On March first and the first of each month thereafter the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to issue a circular giving a list of all registered bonds caveated on the books of the department. The list will prove of value to brokers and bankers, as a chance to protect themselves from forgeries.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: Geo. B. Goodwin to be Assessor of Internal Revenue, First District, Wisconsin; Postmasters: Theodore C. Phillips, Bay City, Michigan; Geo. F. Clark, Los Angelos, California.

ARMY ORDERS.

A general order from army head quarters announces, by direction of the Secretary of War, that the following named arsenals are designated as arsenals of construction, viz: Springfield, Mass., Rock Island, Watervleit, Watertown, Mass., Frankford, Pa., Washington, Allegheny, St. Louis, San Antonio, Texas, Augusta, Georgia, Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis.

An order has been issued requiring the generals commanding military departments to give special attention to the economical administration of all branches of the service within their command.

LAST OF THE SEASON.

Secretary and Mrs. Fish to-night gave the last evening card reception of the season. Speaker and Mrs. Blaine also held an evening reception.

ANOTHER RIVER DISASTER.

Terrific Explosion of the Boilers of a Tug Boat—Lives Lost—Remarkable Escapes.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, February 25.—This afternoon at one o'clock and forty minutes the tow boat Neville, bound from Louisville to this city, burst her boilers opposite North bend with terrific force. Persons on land say it seemed to lift the cabin up and then carry the broken fragments aft in frightful confusion. A fire broke out almost immediately. The boat had three barges in tow which were immediately cut loose and saved.

The pilot, James Prater, who was at the wheel, was thrown up a great distance in the air, and came down in the water. Strange to say he was able to get into one of the barges, though badly burnt. He resides in Covington.

Norman B. Durant, second engineer, was frightfully hurt about the head, and died in three hours. He is supposed to live in Vevay, Ind.

Wm. Ingham, deck hand, was contused and scalded, and will probably die. He lives in Covington, Ky.

George W. Movar, deck hand, was dangerously scalded. He lives in New Richmond, O.

A colored fireman was thrown into the barges and killed instantly. He is supposed to be James Baty, of this city.

Charles Nelson, colored fireman, and another man, name unknown, are missing.

Captain Moses Pickelheimer was in his room asleep and escaped without injury.

That any of the officers and crew of the fourteen should have escaped with their lives is almost miraculous. The wounded and such of the crew as were saved were taken to the Lawrenceburg by the steamer Ben Franklin, with Doctors Perry and Cassady, of Cleves, who administered to their wants on the way and at Lawrenceburg, where they were joined by Doctor Ayton. They were taken to Hitzfield House, where every want was provided for.

The boat was owned by John F. Kellogg, of Covington, and A. F. Johnson, of Cincinnati, who purchased her and repaired only a few weeks ago. She was valued at $10,000. The boat floated down four miles and sunk after burning to the water's edge.

By the explosion of the Neville Charles Nelson, colored, fireman, was killed. He resided in Covington. Oliver Jones, white, deck hand, is missing. There is no doubt he was lost. James Baty, colored, fireman, is not known to be dead, though he is missing.

CUBA.

Insurgent Commander-in-Chief in Florida—Spaniards Discomfited—Plantation Conflagration—Surrender of Insurgents—Landing of Filibusters.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 25.—Gen. Quesada, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army, and staff, arrived here yesterday on an important mission from President Cespedes, leaving General Jordan in command. He left Cuba on the 27th ult., receiving most enthusiastic demonstrations of confidence from his countrymen. Puello and Gayeneches had been defeated in Caruguay and the Spaniards were discomfited at all points.

HAVANA, February 25.—A fire broke out yesterday on Carman plantation, near Cardenas. A high wind carried the flames to four adjoining estates, and fourteen fields were destroyed and all the buildings upon them. Owing to the measures of safety now taken everywhere in the country the flames were mastered in four hours.

Colonel Ramon Garcia, with five officers and eighty soldiers, surrendered voluntarily to-day at Villa Clara, and took the oath of allegiance to Spain.

A report is current that another party of filibusters, with arms and ammunition, effected a landing near Ibiara, and are now in the Holguin jurisdiction. Valmaseda has gone in pursuit.

MEXICO.

North-Western States Declare Independence.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 25.—Private dispatches from Mexico State that a public meeting held at Tepic, February 15th, declared in favor of the independence of the north-western States, including Chihuahua, Durango, Sonora, Sinaloa, Lower California and portions of Jalisco. Lozada and Pedro Uga, leaders of the new movement, claim the people of all the States named and the Governors of Sonora, Chihuahua and Lower California favor independence. The Governors of Sinaloa and Durango adhere to Juarez.

THE WEATHER.

State of the Thermometer at Various Points Yesterday Morning.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, clear and very cold.

NEW YORK, clear and very cold.

BALTIMORE, clear and windy; thermometer 28 degrees above zero.

OIL CITY, cloudy and cold; thermometer 10 degrees above zero.

CINCINNATI, clear and cold.

CHICAGO, clear and cool.

HARRISBURG, clear and cold.

Virginia Politics.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, February 25.—The Republican State Central Committee, of which Charles H. Porter is Chairman, to-day approved a call signed by Senator Lewis and others for the consolidation of all political elements opposed to Democracy in Virginia.

A resolution was adopted suggesting to the other Republican State Central Committees the practicability of holding a State Convention for carrying out the objects of the above mentioned call.

Rich Gold Discoveries.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—A Victoria, V. I., dispatch says the colony is greatly excited over the news from Peace River, and the lower country will be nearly deserted in April. The miners find nuggets, gold lumps and silver in about equal proportion in their sluices.

NEWS B

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117.

IN the Watt-Diamond Senatorial contest, the scrutiny of the poll now going on, under the inspection of a Committee of the Senate, results in large additions to the Watt vote. In one ward alone of the district, he gains 177 votes. When all shall be fairly counted, his true majority in the district will be a good deal over a thousand votes. But it don't follow that the Committee, as it is constituted, will report in his favor. That depends!

THE Norristown *Herald* joins in the general protest against the restoration of spring elections. It says:

The law operated well last fall. It had the effect of compelling candidates for local offices to pass the ordeal of the full vote only brought out at the general elections. It saved thousands of dollars of expense and thus relieved tax payers of a burden which our law-makers have no right now to re-impose upon them. The bill before the Legislature excepts Philadelphia and Harrisburg. If it is necessary at all it is just as necessary for those places. The whole thing is a political scheme, intended to rob the people and to make political discord.

THE DEFEAT of the new county project in the Legislature is ascribed, by intelligent persons at Harrisburg, to the influence of one very corrupt Senator who has always ostensibly championed the bill. In this affair the public sees the latest illustration of his very low standard of personal and official honor. The people of Venango will, however, rejoice in the defeat of this project none the less because they understand and despise the tactics of the most prominent actor for and against it.

THE Mormon question presents to Congress a simple and direct alternative—either to repeal the present existing law against polygamy, or to make it operative by the further enactments needed to cure its defects. Of the Cullom bill, the Chicago *Tribune* pertinently says:

The bill is certainly stringent, but not more so than it must be, if it is intended to enforce the law against polygamy. The real question before Congress and the country is not whether the Cullom bill ought to pass, but whether polygamy shall be prohibited in the Territories of the United States or not, and whether the law now on the statute book shall be enforced or otherwise.

THE Somerset *Whig* is after a former Democratic Congressman from that District, Coffroth, in the following paragraph:

We have believed for some time, that a cadetship at West Point, belonging to the people of this Congressional district, and which one of their sons should now be enjoying, was improperly disposed of, and we call upon Hon. John Cessna to have this special committee to inquire how it comes that Clarence A. Steadman, a native and resident of Massachusetts, was nominated and appointed a cadet from this the XVIth Congressional district of Pennsylvania in the year of our Lord 1865, and what consideration, if any, was given for the appointment, and to whom it was paid. And while Mr. Cessna's hand is in, he may as well inquire who now hold the two naval cadetships from this district.

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL at Uniontown says:

The Pittsburgh GAZETTE admits in the abstract, that the admitting of Covode to the seat rightfully belonging to Mr. Foster, was a fraud and an outrage.

This statement is supported by a pretended quotation from our columns. We have made no such "admission," having always considered that the seat *does* rightfully belong to Mr. Covode. And we should brand this "quotation" as a forgery, if we did not choose to regard it as an unintentional mistake. Our Uniontown friend must credit some other newspaper, not Republican, with the malignantly treacherous and false "admissions," which he cites against our party.

PROJECTS MULTIPLY for the construction of trans continental roads and canals between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. We have had the Tehuantepec railway and the Darien canal schemes very prominently forced upon the public attention of late, and now comes Peru with propositions to build three separate lines of rail across the Andes and their Cordilleras, to connect the navigable waters flowing to the two oceans. The most promising of these schemes is that which is to extend their national industry by a sagacious adjustment of the tariff laws to that object, and relied mainly upon direct internal taxation for revenue. And what was the result. With all its burdens and disadvantages; with its cumbrous load of royalty and aristocracy, the legacy of darker ages; with all its wars of mad ambition and of defense, it rose steadily and irresistibly in prosperity and power, until the whole world was brought to pay tribute to it in some shape. These colonies shook off its political yoke ninety years ago; but to this day they are in a state of commercial and financial vassalage. See the anxious crowd in the merchants' exchange, at Chicago, awaiting with bated breath the announcement of prices of corn ruling that day, and every day, in Mark Lane. And yet these free-traders of ours would perpetuate indefinitely a state of things at which the heart of every proud spirited American revolts. We would not suffer the hereditary aristocracy of England to regulate and control our party politics; but were we to do so, it would not be more humiliating than to suffer the aristocracy of capital over there to control our markets, and entail profit or loss, as the case may be, upon the farmers of Illinois, or Iowa, or Minnesota.

And yet here is a press denying to the supreme power of this great nation the legal right to apply the only possible remedy for this untoward condition of things. Poor old Mr. BUCHANAN tried to persuade us that the government had no power to coerce a State; but somehow the country did find the power to do it. Now our Cincinnati cotemporary would persuade us that we have no "legal" power to break this foreign fetter from our necks; but, as in the former case, if we can read aright the rising spirit of the nation, agriculturists and all, we shall find a way to do that too. The men who crushed slavery and rebellion are abundantly able to grapple with those lords and masters on the other side of the Atlantic, even if they have, as our soldiers had, a little fire in the rear.

THE SPECIAL DETECTIVE.

PITTSBURGH, February 25, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In your issue of yesterday an editorial appeared, commenting severely on a bill which has passed the Senate and is now before the House, allowing the District Attorney a special detective. The bill spoken of is similar to the act passed in 1867, allowing the District Attorney of Philadelphia a detective officer, the *only* change being a *reduction* of the salary. As you are aware, the District Attorney has no control over any of the officers connected with the Courts, or any connection with the municipal police. In the preparation of important cases, for instance, homicide cases, witnesses unknown to the prosecuting officer must be found, and many facts obtained which require the individual attention of the person to whom the important duty is confided. The District Attorney then, if he desires to do his whole duty, must act in the capacity of detective, and after his duties are through with, in Court, must run around seeking witnesses, &c. Very many crimes are "hushed up," and this can only be reached by having some person whose duty it shall be to ascertain when and by whom felonies have been compounded, &c. For months processes were in the hands of officers with orders to arrest several desperadoes, who walked the streets of Pittsburgh with impunity. Yet these officers shielded themselves with the remark that they were "officers of the Court," only got a dollar and fifty cents a day, "and their duties ceased when the Court adjourned." And it was with the greatest difficulty that they were at last brought into Court.

With all due respect for your opinion that "the detective system has failed," I must differ with you, for in Philadelphia, where the District Attorney has had his detective for some time, it is working admirably, which is shown by the simple fact that the gamblers, lottery dealers, and rascals generally have been in Harrisburg trying to have the bill repealed. Before our members were induced to have the Philadelphia bill extended to this county, the Judges of the criminal courts were consulted and they heartily approved of it. Believing, as I do, that it is not only necessary but highly important that such officer should be appointed, there are other reasons which may be given but they are of such a character as should not be made public at this time.

I cheerfully concur in your idea of having the Courts exercise the power of removing the officer upon cause shown. Indeed I would much prefer that the Court should appoint the officer, but I am aware that they object to exercising more than ordinary control over the action of the District Attorney.

A. L. PEARSON,
District Attorney.

Gen. Pearson gives solid reasons, vindicating the need for a special officer to be subject to the District Attorney's control. He writes with frankness, and is able to speak from the experience of his office. We understand, also, that the bench and bar concur in approving this measure as essential to efficiency and success in the due prosecution of offenders. An amendment to the bill, improving on the Philadelphia precedent, will render the detective amenable also to removal by the Court upon cause shown. This amendment will obviate the only serious objection to an official power which in the hands of the present District Attorney will always be judiciously used and for the public good, but which might otherwise, under some less worthy incumbent, be liable to dangerous abuses.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The proposed "broad church" articles of faith, by Beecher's congregation, is occasioning much solicitude in evangelical churches, and the question is likely to be a complicated one. No one can question the right, or hinder a society, built upon the Congregational order of polity, from opening wide the gate to church fellowship, but other churches of an evangelical and stricter type of faith and polity, have the right to accept or reject applicants from Beecher's church for membership, on conditions more explicit than implied in the letter of dismissal from Plymouth church. Already the question is mooted whenever a member of that church takes a letter to another church, as to whether it can be received as a proper testimonial. If an Unitarian or Universalist from Mr. Beecher's church seeks admission to one here, or elsewhere, can he be received on that letter? It is argued that the matter hinges on the simple fact that if a letter from Plymouth church is accepted now, then a letter from any unevangelical church should be.

Bishop Kingsley, who is on his grand tour of Episcopal Visitation around the world, writes from China, that one of the proofs of the genuineness of the conversion of the Chinese converts, is the power of their religion over their evil habits, and particularly over the use of opium, one of the most unconquerable habits. Out of a class of twenty-one, he says, found by Hu Sing Me, nineteen were opium smokers, and have thoroughly reformed.

The *Christian Intelligencer* represents that the American Board of Missions is turning its attention to the doctors for a supply of missionaries to the heathen. A doctor, it is said, can find his way straight to the hearts of the people.

It has been ascertained that of the five hundred and twenty ministers of the (German) Reformed Church, one hundred and eighty preach in German exclusively, and two hundred and twenty-five English exclusively.

The Lenten Fast commences on the first Wednesday in March and ends on the fifteenth of April.

A volume was presented in the United States Senate Monday last, containing the Lord's Prayer in a hundred different languages. It was ordered to be deposited in the Congressional Library.

Quite an extensive revival occurred at Jones' school house, Cincinnati Methodist Church Conference, the meetings of which were conducted entirely by a layman, and the revival grew out of faithful Sabbath school work. Over fifty conversions are reported, and all the churches in the vicinity have had large accessions.

Dr. Philip Schaff, the distinguished author, in a note relative to Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's visit to the country, as a delegate to the proposed General Conference of the Alliance says, that Mr. Spurgeon's views on an inter-denominational communion since have been anticipated by the Executive Committee of the American Alliances—no provision being made in the programme for such a service, and leaves it with the individual members of the Conference. He further says no man's conscience will be interfered with.

The Union prayer meeting at Cincinnati, appears to a practical union of evangelical churches, and not merely one in name. Recently Bishop Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who resides in that city, conducted the services. In speaking of the necessity of zeal and united efforts, he remarked that a devoted but retired Presbyterian Minister once told him, just as he entered upon the Ministry, "My young friend, the time will come, in the course of your life, when you will have as much affection for Christians who do not belong to your Church as for them that do." And though it seemed to him there that he should always have somewhat stronger affection for Methodist Christians than for others, yet he now confessed that the prohecy of his Presbyterian friend had come true. To-day he felt that his affections were just as strong for those not of his Church, who had the fullness of the love of God in their hearts, as for those who were of his Church.

The St. Louis Council voted fifteen hundred dollars to a Roman Catholic Asylum, but the Mayor vetoed the bill. Whereupon the Councils passed the bill over the veto. But the city counsellor, Judge Reber, says that such unwarranted donations may, without doubt, "be enjoined and prohibited by any tax-payer by judicial process," and already the injunction has been served.

The First United Brethren church in Cleveland, Ohio, (German) will be dedicated on the 22d day of April.

The Presbyterian church, at Middletown, Ohio, has enjoyed an extraordinary revival recently. Eighty-four have been received into Church fellowship by letter and on profession of faith.

At the dedication of the Catholic church of the Holy Innocents, in New York, week before last, the Rev. T. Mooney, of St. Bridget's church, wore the richest vestments in the country, being valued at six thousand dollars.

The Presbyterian church in Newburyport, in which the remains of Rev. George Whitefield, the great preacher, are interred, is to hold a centennial service on the 30th day of September in honor of him.

Two ten thousand dollar checks, says the *Advance*, have lately found their way to the Baptist Mission Rooms, one for Church extension Fund, and the other to found a school for freedmen preachers in the South.

At the consecration of Dr. Pierce, as Missionary Bishop of Arkansas, all the distinguished ministers were in the full canonicals of their respective orders, several of them being distinguished by their hoods. The Bishops of Mississippi and Illinois appeared in the *role* of Doctors of Divinity, with scarlet hood, lined with black; Bishop Quintard was a Doctor of Laws of the University of Cambridge, with a scarlet and pink hood, while two Masters of Art of Oxford and Cambridge wore the plainer black and white.

The *Universalist*, of Boston, thinks that a majority of all the Evangelical churches of the country are in the habit of admitting persons to their fellowship known to be believers in universal salvation. The *Presbyterian Banner* denies the assertion and claims the practice is directly the reverse.

Since the installation of Rev. George P. Hays, as pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny City, the congregation has been steadily increasing, and at the evening services the attendance is especially large. Forty-four persons connected themselves with that church Sunday week.

The Fourth United Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny City, at a recent congregational meeting, Rev. William Fulton, of Indiana, Pa., was unanimously elected pastor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Rev C. A. Dickey to St. Louis.

Dr. Alexander Reed, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Sabbath week, in a discourse on the theatre and its influences, rebuked the public sentiment which has demanded and supported the grossest features of the modern drama—the shameless exhibitions of which have made the stage in our cities the antechamber to the brothel, and the assistant to procureess.

A Chicago Critic on the Blondes.

In the first place, there is not one of the so-called blondes who can lay any claim to dramatic ability. They condition their success in personal charms alone, and of course they lavish in the display of those charms, and omit no advantage of posturing and dancing which shall set them off. How those charms are obtained every novice knows. Stage charms are very cheap. The blonde is a compound manufactured from the resources of the dye-bottle, the rouge pot, the enamel box, the hair-dresser, padding, stuffing, penciling and semi nudity. Without the aid of these artifices of the toilet, there is not one of these blondes who would be tolerated five minutes by an audience. Gross animalism is the effect produced. If there were anything to support it—if there were anything vivacious, sprightly or in the remotest degree intellectual to relieve it—it might be more endurable, if not more excusable. There is sometimes a refreshing fun even to indecency; but here the appeal lies, pure and simple, to pruriency. There have been many artistes who have appeared here in male costume, as for instance, Kellogg, Morensi, Castri, Mrs. Seguin and others, but they were modest, refined ladies in any costume, and there was no hint of pruriency or immodesty about their appearance.

Gough in Trouble.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says: We have received the following explanation of the striking of Mr. Gough by a ruffian in Bloomington, Illinois. A letter from Mr. G. says: 'After the lecture, I went into the office to settle my bill. I had my lecture under my arm, and my overcoat on. A group of young men were seated in the office; one who had been drinking came up to me, and said: 'Do you pretend that you do not drink?' I paid no attention to him, when he said: 'Gentlemen, this man is a d—d hypocrite.' I said nothing. He then said: 'You drank liquor with me in Galena less than three years ago.' I turned, and, looking him full in the face, said, 'You are a liar.' Said he, 'I can prove it.' I said again, 'You are a liar.' After a moment he said: 'Why, Gough, you know you drank with me, and asked me not to tell it.' I then said, 'Do you think I would drink with and make a confidant of such a *thing* as you *are*?' He then clinched his fist, and, with a torrent of curses, struck me, cutting my lip against my teeth. My mouth filled with blood; I spit it out, and looked him in the face for a moment, when he turned away, and I went up stairs."

SOMEBODY has revived this anecdote about John Phoenix: He once hailed a German who was driving a baker's wagon on Montgomery street, San Francisco, with "Hullo! I'll take one." "Vat you takes?" said Teuton, pulling up. "A baked eagle," said Phoenix, pointing to "Eagle Bakery" painted on the wagon.

PAUL GUSTAVE DORE, the most original, productive and successful of French artists, will cross the ocean in a few weeks, with the intention of making an artistic tour through the United States, intending to return to Paris in the autumn. He is only thirty-eight years old, but was an artist in his teens. In this country he is well known as the illustrator of the splendid French and English editions of the Bible, Dante, Milton, Don Quixote, Baron Munchausen, &c. His drawings, which exhibit genius in many phases of expression, form, and character, are to be counted by thousands.

JAMES B. BURNS & CO.,
Druggists, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets,

Have just received the largest and finest assortment of Mediterranean Sponges ever brought to this city.

Fine Velvet Sponges. | Nice Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges. | Nice Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges. | Nice Bathing Sponges.

And two cases of nice sponges for Family use, and also one case of good Barber sponges, the best bed quality of Carriage sponges and Livery Stable sponges of every quality sold by the case, single pound or single sponge, at the very lowest price at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr. Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

February 26.

OCCUPATIONAL AILMENTS.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant needs a substitute, and the next best thing is a tonic. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this sensitinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first and foremost among the tonic and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best portable ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is cordially adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather surcharged—with the fluid extracts of sanatous roots and barks and herbs. The aromaticness has its tinctures, but what are they? The juice of only a single rooter bark or plant is present in each. Nor are the fluid extracts alimentary properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. All these elements are to be found in the Bitters, nor are they the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood depurent and a gentle antibilious.

The baleful effect which alcohol has been partially exhibited of late years by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notoriously alarmed. The nature of the liquors superadded the mephitic vapor of hot air factories. It becomes deleterious and depressing in its exciting influence. Many are driven to gin or even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, whose semi-tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand vegetable tonic and alterative, which has a strength sustaining, health producing agent has no rival either among official or advertised medicines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. S. HAVEN & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING HOUSE,
Cor. Wood St. and 3d Avenue.

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Notes of all kinds,
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Commonwealth Warrants,
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WE MAKE TO ORDER
ALL KINDS OF BLANK BOOKS.

For Banks and Bankers,
For County Records,
For Merchants
For Manufacturers,
For Railroads,
For Oil and Coal Co's.
For Masonic Lodges,
For Odd Fellows' Lodges,
For Lodges of Every Kind,
For all Corporations & Assoc'ns.

ALL
Work Executed in the Best Style
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,

FEBRUARY 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which has attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio river at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and cooperation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity whose connections with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THEREX EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as COUPON BONDS, PAYABLE TO BEARER, and may be held in that form; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled and the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $12,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both in this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
AGENTS.
No. 75 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

A FINE STOCK OF
CASSIMERES & KENTUCKY JEANS.

Black and Col'd Alpacas.

New Spring Delaines.

BLACK AND COLORED
CORDED POPLINS.

AT $1.00 A PAIR,
BLACK AND COL'D KID GLOVES,
A Great Bargain.

At 8c., Light and Dark Calicos,
At 10c, Light and Dark Calicos,
At 12 1-2c., Extra Wide Linen Crash,
At 37 1-2c., 6-4 Table Linen,
At $1.50 Honey Comb Quilts,
At 50c., Balmoral Skirts,

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NOTICE.
Can Remain in Pittsburgh
ONLY A
SHORT TIME LONGER,
AT THE ROBINSON HOUSE,
Corner Duquesne Way and 7th st.,
ROOM No. 7.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

PROF. E. S. FRANKS, M.D.,
Lecturer on the Human eye, its diseases and Spectacles, Optician and Oculist, to the New York Hospital, an Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a large stock of his Patented and Improved Spectacles for sale.
N. B. Specialility, disease of the Eye and Ear.

TESTIMONIALS.

Prof. EDWARD S. FRANKS, Optician: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used the spectacles you adjusted to my eyes when here, and they to every nicety exactly suit, and I have never before had a pair so entirely suited to my vision and that enabled me to read so long with so little inconvenience.
Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILMORE, Ex-Pres't U. S.

I have had the Improved Spectacles adjusted to my sight from an examination of the eyes alone, by Edward S. Franks, M. D., which to me is very nearly, if not entirely, an absolute perfection, and I have heretofore used
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

We have every satisfaction in recommending Dr. EDWARD S. FRANKS' Improved and Patented Spectacles to the confidence of our citizens. He is an optician of the highest scientific abilities, and adapts his spectacles with great and remarkable skill to the various diseases of the eye. He selects spectacles for us with which we can, at the first attempt, which enabled us to read with perfect distinctness and comfort, and those we already possess. We with great cheerfulness recommend him to the favorable notice of the public.
CURTIN, ex-Gov. of Pennsylvania.
A. L. RUSSE, Asst.-Gen. of Pennsylvania.
H. D. ROGERS, Prof. of Chemistry, Penn'a. Univ.
J. R. DICK, Banker, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Having had the pleasure of examining Dr. Edward S. Franks' Patent Improved Spectacles, we find them, experimentally, reliable and valuable aids to deep eye vision.

The lenses are ground, polished and centred by machinery, mathematically accurate to produce a fly perfect lens. As soon, we recommend them.
John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania.
A. Pomeroy, Bishop of Pittsburgh.
John Dickson, M.D., Penn street, Pittsburgh.
S. Sexton, M.D., (Oculist,) Penn street, Pittsburgh.
James McVaughn, President Merchants National Bank, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

It gives us much pleasure to say that we have inspected Dr. E. S. Franks' very complete assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, and that their excellency calculated to remedy such imperfections of vision as can be benefitted by the Optician's art.

The material used in the manufacture of his glasses is of remarkable purity, and bears testimonials very much to their value.

We recommend him with cheerfulness to the confidence of all who may require his services.
Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of Pennsylvania.
C. Scher, M.D., Harrisburg, Pa.

We have examined what we conceive to be an assortment of Spectacles, manufactured under Dr. Franks' Patent, and have found them well adapted to the various infirmities of that exquisitely delicate organ, the Human Eye, whether the impaired vision is the result of disease, or the natural weakness incident to old age.

We regard the specimens of Dr. Franks the best we have ever seen, and as such recommend them.
Hon. W. Hays, Mayor of Harrisburg.
Thomas J. Jordan, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Harrisburg.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
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NEW GOODS
FOR
THE SPRING TRADE
Just Opened.
All the Novelties of the Season,
As well as complete assortments of
Hosiery and Gloves,
Embroideries,
White Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
Notions, &c., &c.,
OFFERED AT LOWEST PRICES.
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SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES,
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MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
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HORNE & CO'S.
Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
in all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
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ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS.
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
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JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 Ninth Street,
ja29:127 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Coal Lands
IN
BALDWIN TOWNSHIP.

ON TUESDAY, the 15th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at my Auction Rooms, No. 106 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, I shall offer for sale at public vendue or outcry, the following described Real Estate, situate in Baldwin township, and formerly the property of John F. Bennett, as follows, viz.: All the coal lying in and under those two contiguous tracts of land, bounded and described as follows, viz.: The first beginning at a post, thence north 51 deg. east 68 perches; north 39 deg. west 139 perches to a white oak; south 27 deg. west 57 perches; and south 32 deg. east 127 perches to the beginning, containing forty-eight Acres and four Perches.

The second, beginning at a walnut, thence south 37½ deg. east 80 perches; north 50 deg. east 22 perches; thence along Redstone road north ½ deg. west 78 perches; north 80½ deg. west 5 3-10 perches; north 19 deg. west 26 5-10 perches; and thence south 49½ deg. west 77 5-10 perches to the beginning, containing Twenty-nine Acres and eighteen Perches.

Which two tracts Elizabeth Snowden by deed dated Jan. 10, 1853, conveyed to John F. Bennett. Also—All the coal lying in and under all that other tract of land beginning at a hickory; thence north 39 deg. west 64 64-100 perches; north 60¾ deg. east 34 perches; north 5 deg. east 21 6-10 perches; north 38 perches; north 51 deg. east 17 34-100 perches; south 68½ east 19 28-100 perches; and thence south 19 perches; north 79½ deg. east 55 perches south 40½ deg. east 9 3-10 perches; north 32½ west 54 79-100 perches; and south 3½ deg. west 113 52-100 perches to the beginning, containing 53 acres and 100 perches, which George Brawdy and wife by deed dated April 1st, 1858, recorded in Vol. 135, page 6, conveyed to said Bennett.

Also—All the three following pieces of land, the first being all the coal lying in and under that parcel of land beginning at a post; thence north 3½ deg. west 69 95-100 perches; north 73 deg. west 45 100 perches; south 73 deg. east 25 83-100 perches; north 8 deg. 2 minutes east 68 26-100 perches; north 86½ deg. west 17 89-100 perches; north 73 deg. west 43 perches; south 31 deg. west 50 100 perches; south 31 deg. west 77 45-100 perches to the beginning; containing one acre. The third beginning at a post; thence north 31 deg. east 5 54-100 perches; south 27½ deg. east 19 67-100 perches; south 57 deg. 47 minutes west 14 85-100 perches, and north 35 deg. east to the beginning; containing one half acre. Being the same three pieces of land conveyed to said Bennett by Benoni Anderson, administrator of Jesse Anderson, by deed dated June 23, 1859.

Also—All the coal underlying that tract of land beginning at a hickory stump; thence south 9½ deg. west 36 perches, south 30½ deg. west 58 100 perches; north 76½ deg. west 27 60 100 perches, north 18 deg. 33 minutes east 50 perches, north 85 deg. west 21 60-100 perches; north 77½ deg. west 18 2 10 perches; north 85 deg. east 10 perches; south 77½ deg. east 9 16-100 perches to a walnut stump, south 85 deg. east 6 6-10 perches to the beginning, containing 19 acres more or less. Also, all that piece of land adjoining the above beginning at an ashe tree; thence by land sold by Bell, south 85 deg. west 55 perches, and north 3 deg. east 86 perches to the beginning, containing one acre and one hundred and fifty six perches, said coal and last described land having been conveyed to said Bennett by James McCleery, &c., by deed dated January 3, 1859.

Also—All that certain piece of land adjoining the last above, beginning at a stone, the corner of said Long's land; thence by the same north 45 deg. east 3½ perches to middle of the road; thence by 74 deg. east 10 85-100 perches; south 48½ deg. west 6 3-100 perches to a large post and north 73 deg. west 16 2-10 perches to the beginning; containing 8a 6-10 perches. Said coal and last described piece of land being the same which Alexander McCleery and wife by deed, dated April 29, 1858, conveyed to said Bennett.

The above mentioned Deeds from Elizabeth Snowden, Benoni Anderson, Administrator, &c., James B

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 60 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Thomson, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John W. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jr., D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at N. HOLMES & SONS.

feb12:83

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 25, 1870.

The declining tendency of gold and bonds does not seem to have reached the last stage yet, though from the lowest point, 116¾, there was a reaction to 117¼, from which it again receded to 116⅝, with a dull and drooping tendency. The fact that no gold is wanted for either export or customhouse use in large quantities, and the probable failure of any measure to increase the paper circulation, has a most powerful influence on that class of the community generally termed speculators. Their number is daily dwindling down until there is no longer any object in buying for eventually higher prices.

Bonds were strong at the reaction of gold, but closed heavy and almost ½ per cent off from the highest quotations.

Stocks are held up by cliques, and most of the nearly worthless shares are quoted with remarkable steadiness. The decline of gold and the gradually tightening of money will soon show its effect on the stock market likewise.

Money is quite easy this week among the banks and bankers, but outside paper will be charged stiff rates.

Business is very dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: 6-20 Gold, 116⅝; Silver, 113; Eighty-one's, 117¼; Five Twenties, 1862, 114⅝; do 1864, 113⅛; do 1865, 113¾; do 1865, Conscls. 112⅝, do 1867, 112⅞; do 1868, 112⅞; Ten Forties, 111¾; Adams Express Company 63½; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 57; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; New York Central 96½; Reading, 97¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 91½; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¼; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 101½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 120¾; Chicago & North Western, 70; Chicago & North Western preferred 87½; Erie 26¾.

Exchange.	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per $.....	$5.79	$5.83
Paris, per franc.....	22	24
Berlin, thaler.....	83	85½
Frankfort, florin.....	49	50

The quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 116⅝; United States Sixes, 1881, 117¼; Five-Twenties, 1862, 114¾; do. 1864, 113¾; do. 1865, 113¾; Ten-Forties, 111½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 112⅝; do. do. 1867, 112⅞; do. do. 1868, 112⅞; Union Pacific Railroad, 87½; Central do, do, 90¾; Cv. Pacific, 111½; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 25, 1870.

Wall street is more quiet to-day, but everything is still feverish. Gold was active with a speculative demand, and some bears covered their shorts, which, with the fact that there was less fright on the part of the public, caused a rally in the premium. Most of the bears, however, stubbornly insisted upon an upward movement, and at the close the price was ¼ per cent. below the highest point of the day. There was a very large business transacted, but the transfers of yesterday was wanting. On the Stock Exchange the bulls rallied prices slightly at the time, but made little headway, and the day closed rather in favor of the bears. The present calm will probably be succeeded by another contest and wide fluctuations.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent. on call. Discounts at 6@8. Sterling steady at 8½@8¾.

Gold opened at 116½, advanced to 117¼, fell to 116⅞, and closed at 17.

Clearances $90,000,000. Carrying rates 5¼@7 per cent. for gold.

Governments rather higher, but closing steady. Coupons: '81, 117¾@117¾; do '62, 116¼@116¾; do '64, 113¾@113¾; do '65, 113¾@113¾; do '65, new, 113¾@113¾; do '67, 113¾@113¾; do '68, 112¾@113; 10-40's, 111¾@112. Currency 6s, 111¾@111¾.

State bonds dull: Missouris 92½; old Tennessees 56; new 48¾; old Virginias 62¾; new 65; old North Carolinas 46½; new 23.

The stock market opened weak, but soon became steady. It was again weak after second board, prices falling ¼@¾ per cent. Still later the market was firmer, with general improvement. The most active stocks have been North Western common, Lake Shore and Vanderbilt shares. The market finally closed steady but quite dull. Miscellaneous shares were neglected. Express stocks steady with an advance on Adams.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 58½; Cumberland, 30¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Quicksilver, 13½; Mariposa, 9¾; do preferred, 21¾; Adams Express, 63¾; Wells & Fargo, 21¾; American Express, 57; United States, 56; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 94½; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 144; Hudson Scrip, 94½; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 124; Lake Shore, 87; Illinois Central, 142; Pittsburgh, 101; Northwestern, 70¾; do. preferred, 87¾; Rock Island, 120¾; St. Paul, 62¼; do. preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 49¼; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 34½; do. preferred, 61¼; C. & A., 111; do. O. & M., 30¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; C. & I. C., 19¾; Hartford & Erie, 7¾; C. C. & C., 77½; do. 107¼.

Boston prices: Calumet, 78; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 85; Quincy, 98.

Sub-Treasury balances: gold, $75,179,177; currency, $5,747,874; general balance, $83,250,073.

MORNING, February 25.—Cotton dull and nominal at 22¾@23c; receipts 835 bales, exports 2,756; week's receipts 6,000 bales, exports 11,778; stock 22,343 bales. Flour firmer; super $5.35. Corn 90@92c. Oats 54@56c. Hay $28. Bran $24@25. Lard 16¾@18c. Pork $29. Bacon nominal. Bulk shoulders 11¾ and sides 15¾@16c.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Sales of 800 fresh and 250 State cattle; best of weather for the markets, and trade is moderately active at former prices; stock all sold early. We counted up only 5300 all sold early. We counted up only 5300 all sold week; those of to-day had cattle for the week; those of to-day had cattle for the market; all of which 2000 held from yesterday; all of which 2000 held from yesterday; all of which sold at steady 9c a quick market; lots sold at steady 9c a quick market; lots of thin 63 in Ohio sheep brought of thin 63 in Ohio sheep brought 5¾c, those of 76 lbs 6¾c, 2 cars 80 lbs 7c; 5¾c, those of 76 lbs 6¾c, 2 cars 80 lbs 7c; also 3 cars 98 lbs Mich. 7¾c; a car 90 lbs 8; also 3 cars 98 lbs Mich. 7¾c; a car 90 lbs 8; and 2 cars State 118 lbs 9c. Hogs worth and 2 cars State 118 lbs 9c. Hogs worth 9¾@10¼c with a single car arrived. 9¾@10¼c with a single car arrived. Dressed very firm 12¾ for heavy to 13¾ Dressed very firm 12¾ for heavy to 13¾ for light; western quoted at 11¾@11¾c, for light; western quoted at 11¾@11¾c, a low price for good hogs.

CHICAGO, February 25.—Cattle dull and weaker, at $5.25@7 for light to choice, $7.62½ for extra. Hogs dull and easier, at $8.50@9.05 for common to choice lots.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 25 1870.

The markets continue quiet and devoid of anything specially new or important. The grain trade continues very dull and in a very unsatisfactory condition, and what is worse still, there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. The fact that the local trade has been supplied by farmers and small dealers, within a radius of a hundred miles from the city, has had a very bad effect on our grain dealers, as consumers were enabled to buy at about the same rate as dealers, and this of course left the dealer without a margin. The consequence is, dealers have been handling but comparatively little grain on their own account, and as might be expected, the volume of business all winter has been unusually light. The only chance for grain dealers now is to do a commission business, but the trouble is there is not enough of it to make it pay, as farmers and small dealers generally sell directly to the consumer, and thus avoid the expense of a commission. The continued decline in gold, has a tendency to demoralize the Sugar and Coffee market, by a creating a want of confidence in regard to prices, and preventing buyers from taking hold, though prices, nevertheless, are pretty well sustained, better than would naturally be expected under existing circumstances. The Provisions market is rather steadier, but there is no material improvement in the demand, and no change to make in quotations.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

APPLES—Steady with regular sales at $2.50@3.50 for fair to prime, and $4.00 for choice.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for prime to choice Roll with sales at 35@37 cts. Common and inferior in good supply and dull.

BEANS—Continue quiet and unchanged with a supply considerably in excess of the demand at present; we continue to quote at $2.00@2.50 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3.75. No. 3, $4.50; No. 4, $5.00; No. 5, $5.50 Carpet Brooms, $6.00@6.50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16¾@17; Factory, 17@17½; New York State Factory, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20c.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands are still quoted in a jobbing way at 26 cts.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice eastern cultivated, $17@18 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—No improvement in the demand, and no change to make in quotations. We continue to quote Apples at 7@8 cts; and Peaches, at 8@9c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves. Blackberries, 15@16 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@30 cts.

FEATHERS—Sells at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—Continues very dull, the demand being light and restricted almost wholly to supplying immediate wants of local trade. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5.00@5.50 for spring, and $5.75@6.00 for winter. Rye flour, $5.00@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet, very little offering and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; prime red, $1.10@1.12, and choice $1.14@1.15. There is no improvement to note in the demand for oats, and prices are barely sustained, 42@43, buying, and 45@47, selling; this is a decline of 2 or 3 cent per bushel within the past week. Corn, also, is dull with a droopy tendency to be quoted at 66@68, in first and 72@73 in second hands, that is for ear. Rye is dull as ever, and 85 seems to be the best price that can be obtained even for No. 1. Barley quiet and unchanged; 90@95 for spring and $1@1.05 for fall.

HAY—May be quoted at $16@23 from country wagons, as to quality. Baled, on wharf, $15@20.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5.75@6.00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1.35@1.40, and No. 2 at 90.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2.75 per bbl. as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2.50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged—45c on track and 50 in store.

PROVISIONS—The demand reported rather better, but prices remain unchanged. Shoulders, 13 for rimed and 14 for Sugar Cured: Ribbed Sides, 15½@15¾; Clear do, 16¾@17; Bacon hams, 17@18;

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

Route for Sale.

A good Route in Allegheny City will be sold cheap to an energetic man. For terms, &c., call to-day at the GAZETTE Office.

Nine prisoners were taken to the Work House yesterday.

Peter McKee took Bennett Lake's stove, valued at two dollars. Alderman Butler issued a warrant.

Business at the Allegheny Mayor's office is getting dull. His Honor had but one case of drunkenness before him yesterday morning.

Officer James Blondin charged C. B. Stein, before Alderman McMasters, with having wilfully town down a Constable's sale notice. A warrant was issued.

Before Alderman Neubert a second warrant was issued at instance of Maggie Thompson, for a threat supposed to be in the house of Mrs. Matthews, known as Philo Hall.

Thomas Omara arrived here yesterday from Louisville, Ky., and having neither money nor friends, made known to the Mayor his desire to be sent to the workhouse for thirty days; he was sent.

A hearing was had before Mayor Callow yesterday in the case of Emmet and Newell, the rival Allegheny hotel keepers, when a compromise was effected, the prosecutor withdrawing the information.

Disorderly.—Ann Schively made information before the Mayor yesterday against John Shingle for surety of the peace. She alleges that John threatened to whip her. John was arrested, and after a hearing discharged.

Emma Williams made information before Alderman Butler charging Thomas and Grace Allison with disorderly conduct, said parties having said some very bad things about Emma and called her wicked names. They were held for a hearing.

John B. Bush and Peter Deihl had a fight in a saloon in Birmingham yesterday. As might have been expected the Delhi conquered. John sought redress before Justice Barker, who issued warrants for the arrest of Peter on informations for assault and surety of peace.

Annie Shively, of Virgin alley, complained to Alderman McMasters yesterday, that John Shingle had drawn a knife and made oath to the effect that he would never rest satisfied until he had taken her life. John was arrested and held for a hearing on an information for surety of the peace.

Thomas Cantwell, having no other way in which to amuse himself, gratified his sportive desires by pelting Michael Driscall with snow balls. Michael failed to appreciate the amusement, and brought suit before Alderman Moreland for assault and battery. Thomas was held for a hearing.

Thursday evening, Washington Stoney a boy about fifteen years of age, slipped on the icy sidewalk, on Penn street, near Thirty-second, and fell, breaking his arm below the elbow. He was removed to the residence of his parents, in the Sixteenth ward, where Dr. H. H. Clark attended his injuries.

Felonious Assault and Battery.—Mat. Harbinson made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Thomas Perkins with felonious assault and battery. The parties had a difficulty in Robinson township, where they reside, when it is alleged Perkins struck Harbison on the head with a club. A warrant was issued.

James Burke, on yesterday, was seized with a desire to possess some articles belonging to Alexander McClintock of the 7th ward, and not caring to ask for them entered McClintock's saw mill on Forty-eighth street, and helped himself. A warrant was issued for his arrest by Deputy Mayor Nichols, and he was afterwards sent to the House of Refuge.

Books, Magazines and Papers at Col. J. D. Egan's, No. 41 Sixth avenue. Books at half price. The latest publications and standard works. Subscriptions received for all the magazines, and back numbers furnished. All the illustrated weeklies and the most popular dailies received promptly. A large stock of stationery and envelopes constantly on hand. No. 41 Sixth avenue.

Serious Accident.—Mr. James Parker, a roller employed at the Keystone Mills, was seriously injured on Thursday evening. He was working with an iron bar at the squeezers, trying to remove a ball that had become fastened in them some way, when one end of the bar was caught in the squeezers, causing the other end to strike him on the face breaking his jawbone in two places.

What Became of It.—We learn that an information was made some time since before Alderman Nicholson, by a gentleman from Ohio, charging certain parties with keeping a gambling house, but as the Alderman declined to give news to reporters we could not learn who has not yet been returned to Court, we are unable to give the names of the defendants or tell what disposition was made of the case.

A boy of eight years old on returning from school yesterday was crossing Penn street near Thirty second and ran against a wagon loaded with oil, falling directly in front of the wheels. He was pushed some distance by a wheel before the horse could be checked, and received but a few scratches. Had the team been going at any other than a slow pace he would have probably been run over and killed. Boys should be careful.

Presentation.—At a stated meeting of McCandless Lodge, No. 390, A. Y. M., held Thursday evening, February 24th, 1870, Brother C. C. Arensberg, who was W. M. of said Lodge for two years, was presented by its members with a beautiful Past Master's jewel. The presentation was made by Bro. Benjamin Darlington in a neat speech and received by P. M. Arensburg in a few appropriate remarks. The jewel is a very handsome one, and one such as only W. G. Dunseath can make. W.

Official Notices.

There will be a regular meeting of Councils on Monday afternoon next, at two o'clock.

The Street Committee of City Councils will meet on Tuesday, March 1st, at 7½ o'clock P. M. in the committee rooms, City Building.

The Survey Committee will meet on Wednesday, March 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the office of the City Engineer.

The Road Committee will meet at the office of the City Engineer, on Thursday, March 2d, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Probably Fatal Accident—Run Over on the Railroad.

An accident occurred at Sandy Creek, Allegheny Valley Railroad, yesterday afternoon, which will probably result in the death of an employe. Mr. Richard Hooly, a flagman on the train, attempted to uncouple some cars while in motion, when he was knocked down. He fell with both legs lying on the track, over which one of the cars passed. Before the whole train went over, some workmen pulled him away from the rails; but not before he was injured to such a degree as to make his recovery doubtful. Medical aid was procured, and everything done to relieve the sufferer. Last evening at latest accounts he was still living, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery. He resides in this city, in the Fifteenth ward, and has a wife and family.

Mortality Report.

The following is the list of interments in this city from the 14th day of February to the 21st day of February, 1870, as reported by Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician of Board of Health:

The causes of death were: pneumonia 6, ursemia 1, inflammation of the lungs 1, scarlet fever 1, typhoid fever 1, debility 1, obstruction of bowels 1, still born 4, partussis 3, icterus 1, consumption 1, hydrocephalus 1, diptheria 1, asthma 1, congestion of lungs 3, pleura pneumonia 1, heart disease 1, heart disease 1, spinal meningitis 1, croup 1, enteritis 1, detention 1, convulsions 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 9; from 1 to 2, 1; from 2 to 5, 8; from 5 to 10, 2; from 20 to 30, 1; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 5; from 50 to 60, 2; from 70 to 80, 5; 80 to 90, 1; 90 to 100, 1.

The total number of deaths were 36. Males 17; females 19. White 36; colored 0.

IN SEARCH OF A BROTHER.

A Female Sharper—Her Operations in McKeesport.

A few weeks since a female of rather prepossessing and respectable appearance called at the store of a prominent merchant in McKeesport and gave her name as Miss Anna Campbell. She stated that she resided in Pottsville. She had a brother residing in the vicinity of McKeesport, whom she was going to visit, but did not know just where he lived. She said she had left home a few days before her arrival there, and had been so unfortunate as to be in a railroad accident on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad the night previous, in which seven persons were killed, but that she had saved her life by jumping out of a window. She had, however, lost her money, but had telegraphed home for a check for several thousand dollars, which would arrive in a few days. The merchant, who is a gallant man, happened to have a friend in the village, Major ——, who formerly resided in Pottsville, and thinking that the Major might know the fair stranger, conducted her to the Major's residence and introduced her. The Major was pleased with his new acquaintance and introduced her to his wife and sister-in-law, who were also favorably impressed with the young lady. She represented that she was connected with several prominent clergymen in this vicinity. She remained over night at the Major's house, and during the next day prevailed upon the young lady to accompany her to look for her brother. They failed to find the brother and returned in the evening. The next morning the stranger left for the city on business, and shortly after her departure the Major's sister-in-law discovered that her trunk had been broken open and about $100 worth of jewelry taken. As there had been no one else but Miss Campbell about the house the presumption was of course that the jewelry had gone with her.

A description of the girl leads us to believe that she is a female sharper who a few weeks since spent the night in the watch house, and who victimized an old gentleman on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

We have since heard of her in Philadelphia, where she has been operating.

Death of Capt. T. A. Packard.

Comparatively few of the active business men of this community were personally acquainted with Capt. Timothy A. Packard, oldest son of the venerable Z. Packard, Esq., and brother-in-law of J. P. Estep, Esq., of the firm of Phelps, Parke & Co., of this city, who died some days ago in St. Louis, although he spent his childhood and early manhood in Pittsburgh, having come from Massachusetts to this city, when but a mere infant. For quite a number of years, however, he has been a resident of St. Louis, most of the time connected with the river commerce of the West and South. During the late rebellion he was in command of various freight and transport steamers, which were more or less in the service of the government. One of these was the well known steamer "General U. S. Grant," in which he believe he owned an interest. This fact indicates that his sympathies were on the right side, while living in a slave State.

For some time he was engaged in the erection of the new bridge in consiruction at that point, when the steam piston rod of the engine struck him, forcing him against the bulk head and taking about two inches of bone out of his right ankle. Every means known to the medical faculty were employed to save the limb, but two weeks after the accident it was amputated half way between the ankle and knee. Indications were favorable of his speedy recovery, though blood flowed quite freely from the wound on two occasions, and three weeks had elapsed since the surgical operation, when blood suddenly and unexpectedly began to flow again, while the Captain sat propped up in bed, and such was the sudden loss of blood, drawn from the brain, that he swooned away and died. During his illness the Knights Templars were assidious in their attentions, and well supplying the kind nursing of a wife and family—the blessings of which he had been bereaved of, years before by cholera.

His funeral took place from Masonic Hall, under the auspices of St. Louis Commandery No. 1. K. T., and Naphtali Lodge No. 8, F. A. M., of which he was a prominent member. The funeral ceremonies were conducted with great solemnity. Rev. Charles A. Dickey, formerly of Allegheny City, now pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian church, St. Louis, who had known the deceased well, and had visited him frequently during his illness, conducted the funeral services. After reading appropriate Scripture lessons, Mr. Dickey delivered a touching address, in which he spoke of the noble and manly traits of the Captain; of his tenderness of heart; generosity, quiet, modest, unobtrusive ways, and unflinching integrity, in his dealings with men. Reference was also made to the interviews he had with him since the accident.

We had but a slight personal acquaintance with the deceased, but we knew well the generous traits of character he possessed, and were also familiar with his noble deeds to those allied to him by the closest ties of life. He seemed to derive infinite pleasure from using money to promote the happiness of others, and those evidences of his tender regard very clearly betrayed, too, the unselfishness of his heart. Though fifty-five years of age, he never forgot the dutiful relations of a son to his venerated parents, both far above the period allotted to life. No wonder his name is like ointment poured forth," and his memory is so dear to his parents, and the Estep family, and hosts of personal friends here and elsewhere.

The Wonderful Pin.

The loungers around a comfortable fire in a saloon in the Sixth ward were aroused yesterday morning by the entrance of N. G. Bernhart. Mr. Bernhart brought with him a toy which he exhibited as a magical clothes pin. The little article was passed around the circle, but none discovered its magical powers until Jacob Kiefer, after a minute and thorough examination, attempted to slip it over his finger. He succeeded, but slipped it off again hastily, and examined his digit, from which a small drop of blood came oozing out. The little innocent article was a "sticker," and contained a sharp pointed needle, which was concealed from view and only was feit when used as Jacob had handled it. That individual failed to see any particular humor in the way in which he had been sold, and becoming angry at the laughter of his companions resented the "thing." That led to further trouble. The owner valued the toy at five dollars. Jacob wouldn't give it up. Alderman Neubert was consulted, and Jacob was arrested for larceny. He gave bail for a hearing, and then proceeded to the Deputy Mayor sidom's office, where he lodged information against Bernhart for assault and battery—the offence consisting in giving him a little pin by which he was wounded. Bernhart was also arrested and held for a hearing. So the joke in the end has developed into considerable proportions.

A Revolting Case.

Yesterday afternoon a revolting case was developed at Alderman McMasters' office. A little colored girl, Mary Hollingshead, accompanied by her mother, appeared before the magistrate and made information, charging Joseph Allen, a colored man, with fornication and bastardy. Mary is not yet fourteen years of age, and the accused is almost forty. She is also deaf, and can speak but very little. Her story is in substance that Allen came to the residence of her parents in the 7th ward Allegheny, during their absence and by threats and force, compelled her to yield to his desires. He made several visits, it is alleged, subsequent to that time, always choosing the time when her parents were away. They are gardeners and were often from home on business, which made him secure. The mother of the little girl states they never knew anything of the affair until the condition of their daughter became manifest and they learned the truth by questioning her. The victim gave as a reason for not making her parents acquainted with the facts, the threats of the accused. Allen is a riverman and is now on a trip. Officer Blondin was furnished with a warrant and will arrest him as soon as he comes to the city, when the affair will be investigated.

W. S. Haven & Co.

The firm whose name appears at the head of this article, announce to day on our second page what they are prepared to do in their line. As Job Printers Messrs. Haven & Co. cannot be excelled in any Eastern city. Experience has taught the citizens of Pittsburgh that they are at all times ready to execute all orders left with them with such promptness and in such workmanlike manner, that to day they stand at the head of their profession, and are certainly a credit to the city. We advise all who may want anything in their line to give them a call, and our word for it, it will be done right. See their card for particulars.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

FRIDAY, February 25.—The case of Simpson vs. Gilmore, previously reported, was resumed but had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

In the case of Rabenstein vs. Pittsburgh Farmers & Mechanics Turnpike Road Co., the jury failing to agree were discharged.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

FRIDAY, February 25.—The case of Cover vs Stright, previously reported, was resumed and concluded.

The next case taken up was that of James Ranson, et al., for use of Jacob Beeson, administrator of Richard Beeson, deceased, vs the Allegheny Insurance Company. Action on the case to recover on an insurance policy and the value of a wreck. The plaintiffs were owners of the steamer "Indianola," on which an insurance was effected in the Allegheny Insurance Co. on September 22d, 1859, for $12,500. On the 5th of February, 1860, the boat, while running up Red river, above New Orleans, struck a snag and sunk. Plaintiffs gave notice to the Insurance Company that the owners had elected to abandon the boat, which it appears was taken possession of by the agent of said company, who raised it and converted it to their own use. The plaintiffs, in addition to the amount of the policy, claim a proportionate amount of the value of the boat after being raised, to wit: $3,000. The insurance, it appears, was paid, and this suit was brought to recover the $3,600, the amount claimed by plaintiffs, as the in proportion of the value of the boat. On trial.

Valuable Inventions.

A patent has been granted to Mr. J. C. Anderson, proprietor of the Webster Saw and Planing Mills, of Webster, Pa., which promises not only to work a revolution in the manner of building frame houses, but for the purposes for which it is intended will prove one of the most important improvements of the age. This valuable invention is simply a method of preparing lumber for wainscoting, weatherboarding, &c. All house builders know the difficulties to be contended with in wainscoting and weatherboarding in the old style. The shrinking in the former, causing a crevice in between the boards as a harbor for vermin could not be prevented, while in the case of weatherboarding stripping was necessary. Mr. Anderson's patent obviates the difficulty in the former case, and renders the stripping, which costs half as much at the weatherboarding, unnecessary. The lumber is so prepared as to give the surface of the weatherboarding or wainscoting the appearance of columns, which is effected by dressing a portion of the board on the edge on which the tongue is situated even with the tongue, and finishing the grooved edge with a round edge. The groove is cut about three-fourths of an inch deep so that in a shrinkage of anything, less than three-fourths of an inch would not be seen. A number of Ward and shop rights have already been disposed of, notwithstanding the, matter which we have been properly brought to public notice. Persons desiring to see this valuable invention can do so by calling at the Mechanics' Savings Bank on Smithfield street, near the Diamond, where Mr. Anderson, the patentee, is stopping for the present. We noticed another valuable invention of Mr. Anderson's upon which he has secured letters patent. We refer to a contrivance which is destined to supercede the cord and pulley weight now used for supporting sash of lower windows. The simple, durable and cheap, and can be placed in any window at any time, at less than one-fourth the cost of the pulley and weight, and is much better adapted to the purposes for which it is intended.

Extensive Piano and Music Warerooms.

One of the most extensive and best regulated music houses in the West is that of Kleber & Bro., 132 Wood street, three doors above Fifth avenue, and its popularity is boundless. The establishment, throughout its five stories, is filled with pianos, organs and all kinds of musical goods, and, as indicative of the character of these, it can be said the Messrs. Kleber have never had an instrument returned to them, the well known reputation of the firm for honesty and integrity of dealing, forbidding even the slightest suspicion that they would deal in other than the best of musical goods. Mr. H. Kleber is a thorough musican; is one of the best judges of musical instruments in this country; enjoys the fullest confidence of the public, and his selections have invariably given unlimited satisfaction. The firm are sole agents for the champion pianos of the world—the Steinway's—which can be had for from $450 to $1,000; also other fine pianos, which can be had at $300 and upward. They are also sole agents for those marvelous sweet organs, the Burdett, which are rapidly becoming the most popular organs of the country, and are sold at the smallest possible advance on cost prices and fully warranted. For sterling quality and variety of style, the stock of instruments in store at Kleber's will be surpassed, if indeed it is enqualled, by any house west of New York. If the reader desires an instrument of any kind, is no judge of an article, and hesitates where and what brand to buy, let him trust unhesitatingly to the counsel and choice of Mr. Kleber, and he will have no cause to regret it.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Friday, Feb. 25th, 1870:

Jas. L. Graham to Catharine Flood, August 18, 1860; 40 by 120 ft. on Virgin alley and Grant st., Pittsburgh $1,000
Mrs. Catharine Flood to John Flood, January 25, 1868; above property $1 00
Jacob Lang to Paulus Wortig, Dec. 30, 1869; 14 by 75 f., on Sixteenth st. Birmingham $1,800
E. Swaney to Wm. Schiel, Esq., January 21, 1870; 40 by 85 ft. on Stevenson alley, Pittsburgh $1,500
S. J. Chamberlin to W. J. Miller, February 1, 1870; 13 acres and 48 perches in Jeffersonin $1,725
Jas. H. Kuan to John B. Kerbeotel al., Feb. 14, 1870; 65 by 167 ft. on Bedford avenue, 21 wards $3,500
Elias J. Mitchell to John E. Race, February 9, 1870; 25 by 100 ft. on Hoffman avenue, Twenty-first ward $500
T. J. McGee to Hazel ton Clemens, February 23, 1870; 12 2 10 perches in Penn tp $35
W. Park to T. J. McGee, Jan. ary 1, 1870; above lot $1
Jas. McGinnis to Jacob F. Steitl, Feb. 12, 1870; 12 by 50 ft. on Grist st. $936

New Patents.

The papers bearing date of February 22d, 1870, have been issued to the following Western Pennsylvanians for new patents:

No. 100,007—Vegetable cutter; Wm. A. Borden and Chas. J. Mann, Altoona.

No. 100,030—Railway rail; Alonzo Haumer and David Grim, Pittsburgh; said Alonzo Haumer assigns his right to Philip L. Grim, Beaver county.

No. 100,096—Toolholder for grindstones; Philip Leonard, Sharon.

No. 100,146—Railway car coupling; Thos. L. Herd, Allegheny City.

Designs—No. 3,854—Ornamenting glassware; Thos. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, assignor to Wm. Doyle, Jr., Birmingham.

No. 3,855—Ornamenting glassware; John Bryce, Pittsburgh.

Yesterday Afternoon

Conductor McCarty of car No. 3, Birmingham Passenger Railway, met with a painful accident. He was proceeding along Carson street, when he stopped his car to allow a passenger to get off. Closely following the car, attached to a wagon, was a blind horse, which kept on the even tenor of its way until its head had run over the platform board and crushed the conductor with his face against the frame of the car, by which his nose was crushed in a severe manner. The injured man repaired to a surgeon's office in the vicinity and had the wound dressed. He was able to remain on duty, although suffering considerable pain, but will probably be off to-day.

Chronic Diseases.

The long and tedious suffering of many persons arising from an affliction of chronic disease is of such a nature as to invoke our deepest sympathy and commiseration, and to all that class of our readers we do not know that we can confer a greater benefit than to direct them to such a source of relief as that afforded by Dr. Keyser, at his complete establishment and medical office, No. 167 Liberty street, with the assurance that they will be honorably dealt with and speedily cured. We have recently heard of the son of a distinguished citizen who was cured of almost total blindness, of several years' duration, by Dr. Keyser's skillful treatment.

Closing Day.

To day will close out the assignee sale of the jewelry store at No. 72 Wylie street. There still remains a large lot of elegant gold and silverware, comprising everything found in a first class jewelry store. Also a large and superior stock of clocks for families and office still remain unsold. As the assignee wishes to close the sale to day, all articles will be sold to the highest bidder without respect to cost. This is certainly a very rare opportunity to buy a good class of goods and at your own price. Remember, the goods are bound to be sold to-day; 72 Wylie, sign of the Red Flag.

Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—With a Matinee this afternoon, Mrs. D. P. Bowers will cicose a two weeks' engagement this evening with her powerful impersonation of Lady Macbeth, in which she will be supported by Mr. J. C. McCollom in the title role, and the whole of the regular company in an unusually effective cast. Since the Manager has, during the present season, given to the public so many proofs not only of his professional taste, but of the abundance of his resources to present every play produced, with completeness in its mechanical accessories as well as in its *personnel*, we are justified in announcing that Shakespeare's masterly tragedy will be so presented to-night as to fill all the needful conditions of success. We shall anticipate a house filled with an unusual attendance of our critical public, with whom a Shakesperian revival is always in order and always popular.

We have already done but simple justice to Mrs. Bowers, in assigning to her a well-earned position at the very head of her profession. Whoever may have observed the scrupulous fidelity and splendid talent with which she has, during this brief engagement on our boards, offered a few selections from her *repertoire* to our critical notice, must concur with us in the confession that as an artiste she can have but one or two rivals and certainly no superiors on the American stage. Whoever supposes that she can succeed only in the fashionable sensationalisms of East Lynne, or Lady Audley, has not seen her more striking impersonation of Leah,—or, higher still, the splendid ability which, the other night, made her Julia, in the fourth act of Knowles' play of the Hunchback, a piece of acting which no intelligent critic could pronounce other than the flower of the drama could ever forget.

And this evening, whoever goes with her through the temptations, the guilt, the remorse and the dread penalties of one of the most remarkable tragedies in our language, will hardly gainsay the truthfulness of her histrionic powers. No critic can judge Mrs. Bowers harshly for making these East Lynnes and Lady Audleys her most frequent presentations. It is not her fault, but the public's. Things of this stamp draw better than the loftiest and noblest of tragedies—and artists must be content to give to the public only that which the public is willing to pay for. If her Macbeth does not draw a full house to-night, we shall know that trash like East Lynne would have been better for the box-office; and that any higher art does not pay in Pittsburgh. At any rate, we shall thank Mrs. Bowers for at least two impersonations here—Leah and Lady Macbeth—which have more than justified a former estimate, in this journal, of her remarkable capacity as an artiste.

Mr. McCollom has also exhibited an admirable versatility of resources, throughout the entire range of characters filled by him during the present engagement. It is not much to say that his Francis Levison was well done, or that his Robert Audley was still better done. But it is a good deal to say that so faithful a Levison could offer, as he did, a few nights since, a Master Walter which, in thirty years acquaintance with the American stage, we have never seen excelled. Mr McCollom, like his accomplished and charming associate in this engagement, is a faithful student, a careful reader, and a judicious interpreter, and his abilities must command for him a brilliant career.

THE ALLEGORY.—The Grand Allegory and Tableaux given by Professor Hagar in the Academy of Music last evening was the best performance of the class it has been our pleasure to witness. Much praise is due Prof. H. for skillful management, and judging from the unison and harmony in which master pieces were performed, we should say the pupils of the High School reflected a vast deal of credit upon themselves. The light gymnastics by the boys of the Fourth ward was superb, while Miss Hagar's graceful discoursing of piano music will be remembered as being worthy of more than a passing note. Matinee this afternoon. Tickets for sale at Kleber's. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents.

Patent Sash.

While on a visit to H. B. Long's Agricultural Implement establishment, No. 129 Liberty street, yesterday, we noticed an invention of incalculable worth and importance. The article we refer to is Cridge & Son's patent Hot-bed, Greenhouse and Skylight Sash. It is not our purpose to give a detailed description of the construction of this important contrivance, but merely to call attention to some of its many advantages. It is so arranged that the glass can be put in place or removed without removing the sash from its position, and when the lights are in place can be so securely fastened as to form a water-tight joint. For hot-bed or green-house purposes, this sash is invaluable, and it certainly has a great advantage over the old style of sash, which requires putty to hold the glass in place for skylights. The sash is manufactured by machinery, and consequently as cheap, if not cheaper, than the old style, and is vastly superior. We would advise all persons interested in hot-beds and green-houses to call at H. B. Long's, No. 129 Liberty street, and examine the improvement.

An Excellent Investment.

By reference to another column it will be seen that the popular bankers, Messrs. S. McClean & Co. 75 Fourth avenue, announce they are ready to sell bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, which draw seven per cent. gold, are first mortgage and convertible and protected by a liberal sinking fund. There is no better investment for capitalists in the market. The securities pledged for their redemption are of the most satisfactory character, while if anything were needed further in their recommendation, the fact that the reliable thorough going and long established house of M'Clean & Co. had endorsed them by accepting the agency, would be sufficient for Pittsburgh capitalists. We advise all who wish to invest their money safely and surely, with a certainty of receiving the largest returns, to examine into the character of these bonds, as set forth in the advertisement.

Lots of Fun for children at the Rink.

Wearing Apparel.

Solomon in all his glory may have been suberbly arrayed, but he probably never conceived of such elegant wearing apparel as that which the young gentlemen patrons of Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth (St. Clair) street, are privileged to clothe themselves in. Modern science, and the highest artistic skill are brought into requisition in the production of these garments, which are alike pleasing to the eye, and a combined source of pleasure and comfort. Everything emanating from the establishment, bears the same warrant, and is certain to give satisfaction.

Good Skating at the Rink.

New Books.

Mountain Patriots	$1 50
The Squire's Daughter	1 25
The Yachtyville Boys	80
Captain Charley	1 25
Eugene Cooper	1 15
Baby's Christmas Gift	1 50
He That Overcometh	2 25
Temperance Library	5 75

For sale by F. G. Reineman, 113 Third avenue.

Special *inducements* will be offered to persons purchasing books for Sunday School Library.

Splendid Ice at the Rink.

Valuable Publications.—The third edition of Raphael Pumpell's Narrative of his Tour Across America and Asia. $5.

A New and thoroughly revised edition of Spielhagen's Though Night to Light. $2.

The second edition of Spielhagen's Problematic Characters, $2.

Mrs. Jerningham's Journal: A Poem. Flap. 8vo. 75 cents.

For sale by John W. Pittock, Bookseller and Stationer, opposite the Post-office.

The Fashion and elite of the city attend the Rink.

We would advise housekeepers, young and old, to call at the warehouse of the Keystone Pottery. Messrs. Kier & Co., proprietors, No. 363 Liberty street, and supply their households with queensware from that establishment. By doing so they will procure articles which cannot be excelled in cheapness or material anywhere, while at the same time they will be supporting a home manufactory.

Prof. Adams will perform on the ice.

Thousands of ladies suffer untold miseries from Female Weakness, weak back and other disordered conditions of their peculiar systems, for which there is no remedy so pleasant, positively sure and *reliable* as Dr. Pierce's Alternative Extract, or Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by druggists, or enclose three dollars and twenty-five cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and get three bottles delivered free.

Good Music at the Rink.

Go and buy a Clothes-wringer at a reduced price, at 144 Smithfield street.

The Rural Schools.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The County Superintendent has lately been publishing reports of his visits to the schools. And he has set forth two pictures of some of them. Now who is responsible for such a state of affairs? The luckless teachers are blamed for too much of it. There are circumstances in and about the schools that they cannot obviate. Public indifference is the greatest obstacle to the success of all schools. Where directors are attentive to their duty, and where they and the parents co-operate with the teacher in sustaining wholesome discipline, teachers are encouraged, pupils are aroused and *there is a good school.* The opposite, with few exceptions, is the result of general indifference and pragmatic interference by foolhardy parents.

Where "scenes of confusion" which indicate that "the pupil's are strangers to order," teachers seem "very indifferent as to whether their schools shall be ranked as first, second or third class," "the patrons think the school a failure," and where "respect for the teacher has no abiding place within the walls of the school room," the cause of the whole evil is generally a lack of respect for the teacher by outside persons, who are directly and indirectly giving aid and comfort to school boy pranks and cunning peccadilloes. Parents are more jealous of severe and unjust punishment than of the demoralization of their hopeful children. Family pride and affection are strong and judgment weak.

There are too many people who regard teaching as a low calling, and teachers as beggars that must be fed. Without doubt those whom the Superintendent has been exposing were dispirited by some of these aspects, and the mantle of charity should be thrown over them. Some of the best teachers make sad failures in one place and have brilliant success in another. In the latter case they generally arrogate to themselves more credit than is their due, unmindful of the help they got from judicious directors and the cordiality of the parents of their pupils. In schools, teachers are held accountable for their character, whether good, bad or indifferent; and in churches the minister is held in the same manner for the state of religion.

It is a great reproach to the school interest that every winter some of the country teachers fail to complete the term of their engagements, which is from five to eight months. Sometimes they are peremtorily discharged, at others their position is rendered embarrassing by complaints from spoiled children and unwise parents, that they leave in disgust. In either case the teacher is disgraced in public estimation. Female teachers often have complete anarchy in their schools, while their sex protects them from personal chastisement. Not so in it when a male teacher attempts to draw the reigns of government tight over the same reckless urchins. The parents are cismierous for redress. The writer knows of more than one such case.

Fascination in the employment and sustaining of teachers prevail too much. Wealth and respectable relationship weigh more in gaining popularity for teachers than scientific attainments and knowledge of school policy. Many teachers are young men with no capital but their professional character, and they go to their schools as strangers in the district. The eyes of criticism are forthwith opened against them. If they have trouble with refractory pupils, directors would sooner discharge them for incompetency than suspend the pupils, because the latter might be a source of ill feeling with their neighbors that would be lasting, while in the former case the teacher would forthwith leave the neighborhood. There are many graduates of schools who have no regard for teachers' feelings or reputation. Their merits are not recognized even when they are persons of good character and competent for instructors in morals, as well as science. They are made the sport of fools and the but of unwhipped insolence.

Small, ill contrived and uncomfortable houses are indeed a great drawback to the success of schools. And they are to be found in wealthy townships. And then the low wages that are paid and the ill treatment that teachers receive, drive many of them out of the profession. Teaching should be a profession for life; and it will be only when teachers get adequate wages and encouragement. During recent years a great onslaught has been made on ill qualified teachers. Many of them have been cashiered from the service, and the standard raised. Now let something of a corresponding nature be done to elevate the character of school boards, and to awaken public interest in regard to the educational wants of the young, and we shall see in a short time a reformation among our common schools for which we now look in vain.

NESTOR.

Dr. Darrin, the Healer.

We were waited upon yesterday by a gentleman who says his name is David Couch, resides at Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. For over twenty years he has suffered with rheumatism so badly that he could not go up stairs without assistance; that he has visited Dr. Darrin three times and received treatment, is now much better and can go up stairs alone. He says he is not entirely cured but feels much improved, and can move around with better facility than he has been able to do since his first attack of rheumatism.

Dr. Darrin makes no charge for consultations, leaving it with the afflicted after they hear what he has to say, whether or not they will receive his treatment. His office and rooms are at the Robinson House, corner of Seventh street and Duquesne Way. Further information may be obtained by consulting his circular, which is mailed to any address free of charge.—*Post.*

We advise our readers who are desirous of obtaining hardware and other goods at cost to go soon to N. Stupy's, 144 Smithfield street, who will continue his *very cheap* sales only a few weeks longer.

Merchants dining down town can patronize no better establishment than the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Post-office. It is convenient, meals can be had at any hour of the day, the fare is of the best quality and abundant, and everything is neat and clean. Call at the Continental to-day and give Holtzheimer a trial.

Regular Saturday dinner at the Continental to-day. Fish, game, oysters, and "trimmings" in abundance. Fifth avenue, below the Post-office.

The Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Post-office, will be an attractive place to-day for all lovers of the rich and rare in edibles.

Go to the Rink; good skating.

The most delicious bivalves are served up daily at Youngson's, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley. Lunch for ladies or gentlemen at any hour of the day or evening. The finest cakes, pastry, confectionery and ice cream can be had for banquets or private parties. Clean, palateable, prepared in the best style are the characteristics of the articles from Youngson's.

French Reading.—Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, sends us the last number of the *Magasin Pittoresque,* an illustrated monthly magazine published in the French language. Pittock keeps numerous French periodicals.

Rink open day and evening.

Fier, Dannals & Co.'s cream Ale is the pure extract of the best qualities of malt and hops. These articles alone entering into its composition, it has a fine, rich flavor and a beautiful golden color.

Skating at the Rink.

Gloves, hosiery, scarfs, shawls, satins, velvets, ribbons, flowers and jewelry, for the ladies, at Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Trimmings, varieties and fancy articles for ladies' wear at Moorhead's 81 Market street.

The latest fashionable novelties in ladies' dress goods at Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Fine lace goods at Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

A choice lot of meerschaums, ponches, pipes, &c., at Megraw's, 45 Ninth (Hand) street.

Everything in the line of tobacco and cigars on hand at Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth (Hand) street.

Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth (Hand) street, is the place to get a smoker's outfit.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declare that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yea, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame sallowness, Rough Skin, and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most *distingue* (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon made the hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice they are not smart.

ROMANCE IN THE SHADE.

Marriage in Good Society Under the Most Extraordinary Circumstances.

One of the most extraordinarily sensational marriages we ever heard of took place yesterday in this city. Both bride and groom are children of wealthy merchants of this city. The young lady has been cradled on the knees of luxury, in a family of half a dozen children, in a home where all were petted by their fond parents, and where the most generous living abounded, fully commensurate with the income of $40,000 per annum, with which the father has been lately favored by fortune. She had grown up from childhood to ripe womanhood in the society of her husband, whose parents entirely favored his intention of winning the young beauty—for she is a beauty, as those who saw her at the recent ball in Clifton can attest. We understand, however, that the young lady's parents objected, when they learned that marriage was contemplated by the young couple, and so, upon their daughter's return from school recently, made an effort to break up the intimacy. They succeeded, in so far as a return of presents and the discontinuance of the young man's visits to their residence were concerned; but, in reality, their opposition only aroused the stubborn determination of the lovers (in which they were heartily encouraged by the young man's father) to become man and wife. So, early yesterday morning, the young lady left home on some plausible excuse, and proceeded to the residence of her lover's father, arrangements having been made for their nuptials, at church, at 3 o'clock of the afternoon. In the course of an hour or two the girl's mother was made aware, through a waiting maid, of the daughter's whereabouts and purposes. She speedily had her carriage out, drove to her husband's place of business, and, with him, to the house that sheltered her daughter. They were coldly received by the father-in-law that was to be, who at first would not answer any of their eager and angry queries. He at first informed them that their daughter was up stairs, that she was under his protection, and that she should remain there until 3 P. M., when she would proceed to church to be married to his son. They were both of age, he said, the young lady was no longer responsible to her father and mother, and nothing could be done to thwart his and their purpose—married she should be! This was a most extraordinary state of things. The dumbfounded parents were startled almost out of their senses. Loving their daughter as they did, it was a cruel blow, and they begged, with tears in their eyes, that they might be permitted to see her. Think of that, gentle reader, in the enlightenment of the nineteenth century, with wealth and influence at their command, two fond parents begging of their neighbor to see and speak with their daughter—a young prisoner in love! But that doesn't beat Ned Buntline's "Shadowed Altar," then we're mistaken.

In the course of a few minutes the man of the house consented that his charge should come into the parlor and see her parents. She came, but coldly, and allowed her future husband's father to talk to her parents for her. They begged her to return home with them, and she refused. They pleaded with her that she might return and have the ceremony performed